

# East Harlem Is First Manhattan Area to Achieve 'Worker' Sub Goal

Worker supporters in the East Harlem community yesterday became the first Manhattan area to achieve their goal in the campaign for 18,000 subscriptions in New York State.

The campaign is scheduled to end Feb. 25.

By obtaining 200 subscriptions, East Harlemites became the eighth group in New York City to hit the target they had set for themselves three weeks ago, when the drive really got rolling.

Five of the other seven are Brooklyn communities, (Continued on Page 9)

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# 2,100 BESIEGE LEGISLATURE TO DEFEAT RENT HIKE

— See Page 2 —

## 4,000 at Memorial Rally in Harlem Vow There'll Be No More Martinsvilles

By Harry Raymond

It was in a spirit of sorrowful anger that 4,000 men and women arose in Harlem's Rockland Palace Monday night and voiced the solemn vow:

"It shall not happen again!"

They gathered together, Negro and white, in the great hall to do honor to the memory of the 7 Martinsville Negro men, who were killed in the electric chair by the white Virginia ruling class. They also came to honor the memory of John Derrick, Negro GI shot to death by a white cop on a Harlem street.

"It shall not happen again!"

The audience, led by Bishop E. B. Pulliam, of St. Mary's Temple, repeated the vow three times.

And all present understood the tremendous meaning packed into those five words. They were a call for a nation-wide struggle for democratic freedom—a struggle vast in proportion and unmatched in militancy.

The slogans emblazoned on the walls told of the immediate aims of the new crusade:

"Willie McGee Shall Not Die!"

"Free The Trenton Six!"

"Jail The Murderers of John Derrick!"

"Death Sentences To Lynchers!"

A five-minute ovation greeted the great artist Paul Robeson when he mounted the platform.

"A sorrowful anger—that is what I found everywhere I went," Robeson declared, describing the spirit of the Negro people he met during a just-completed speaking tour. "This is a challenge to us. It is about time the Negro people unite against their false leaders who are satisfied with a pat on the head."

He called for a unity "that we have not had since the days we were fighting out of slavery."

### STRUGGLE FOR McGEE

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, reminded the audience of the immediate task of halting the execution of Willie McGee, scheduled to die in Laurel, Miss., March 20.

He told how McGee was saved from the chair for the fourth time last July when a delegation from many states faced Dixiecrat lynch terror in Jackson to protest the planned execution.

"We turned the Dixiecrats back and saved the life of Willie McGee that day," he said. "And we strengthened the fight for Negro liberation. But Jackson and Richmond are only a beginning."

The audience responded with tremendous applause when Patterson asked: "How many in this hall favor sending a delegation of hundreds to Jackson?"

He told how the Mississippi newspapers were issuing lynch threats against persons intervening on behalf of the five-times doomed McGee. Any delegations to Mississippi, he said, "must come from north, east, south and west so it will be known the people are on the march."

Patterson warned: "We can't win by just clapping our hands. We all have an individual responsibility."

Mrs. Amy Mallard, whose husband was lynched in Georgia, chairman of the Citizens Memorial Committee for Martinsville 7 and John Derrick, declared:

"Now we have got to stand up and fight. We've been good a long time. (A shout from the audience: 'Too long!'). The time for talking is gone. We've got to fight."

Bishop Pulliam said: "Your presence here tonight shows you are tired of that old baloney. We'll take (Continued on Page 9)

By John Hudson Jones

Mrs. Amy Mallard, widow of a Georgia lynch victim, fired the great throng at Rockland Palace in Harlem when, in opening the memorial, she declared that "we got to stop talking and do something."

Moved by the angry fire of a woman who had seen robbed terrorists slay her husband, a young Negro in the audience exclaimed his friend, "that lady ain't kidding. I feel like doing something right now!"

It was a time of grief, anger, and determination.

In the movie scenes shown, there was the tear-washed face of Mrs. Josephine Grayson as she marched before the White House with hundreds in the futile vigil to snatch her husband from death. Beside her marched her children, and William L. Patterson, of the Civil Rights Congress.

Four of the men of Martinsville were unionists—three tobacco workers and one furniture worker. And once again this solemn audience of Negro and white workers in New York rose as Ewart Guinier, a Negro unionist, called the roll of the dead men, and read a pledge.

"... We will never forget their names nor the struggles that their deaths symbolize, and we will fight on to kill the Jimcrow system that killed them..."

The Richmond death house is hundreds of miles from the 28th Precinct on Harlem's 123 Street. But both are homes of killers of Negroes. For this was the headquarters of the killers of John Derrick.

The white unionist, David Livingston, closed the gap between the meaning of Martinsville and Harlem (Continued on Page 9)

## Five Pensioned Cops on Albizu Jury

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# 2,100 Besiege Legislature To Fight Dewey Rent Hike

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, Feb. 13. — More than 2,100 tenants, trade unionists and consumers put the heat on the legislature and state officials in the biggest united front tenant lobby against rent increases ever seen in the capital.

It was a day long to be remembered. Three separate contingents — the New York Tenant Welfare and Consumer Council, 600; United Labor Action Committee, 1,000, and the American Labor Party, 500 — besieged the legislature in a dramatic showdown over the Dewey plan to raise rents 15 percent March 1.

In a desperate effort to avoid holding debate before the massed tenants on scheduled resolutions rejecting the rent increase bill, Senate Majority Leader Arthur Wick suddenly adjourned the Senate until tomorrow morning. Jammed galleries booed the Republican leader's action which was a gesture of contempt for the people and an admission of fear at the same time.

Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, who later addressed the Labor Party mass rally at Chancellors Hall, said that "in the 14 years that I was in the national legislature, I saw some skulduggery. But what I saw here today hits an exceptional new low in double-dealing the people of our state."

Determined to hold the line against bipartisan maneuvers to steamroll the McGoldrick plan—the deadline for the bill is Feb. 15—a courageous group of Negro and white tenant leaders kept an all-night vigil in the Capitol to be on hand when the debate opens tomorrow.

Gov. Dewey's counsel, Miss Constance Eberhard, canceled her scheduled appointment with trade union and tenant leaders, and called in state troopers to eject the delegation. An ominous air of violence against the tenants permeated the corridors as scores of armed police and troopers blocked entrances and exits to legislative galleries.

The unity, militancy and organizational discipline of the delegates, however, broke through red-tape and intimidatory pressures of the state administration. Scores of Senators were interviewed, including majority leader Wicks, who was forced to see three separate groups and finally permitted a mass interview during which he admitted the delegates "represent the tenants."

## BIGGEST SINCE '30s

Capitol observers admitted it was the biggest outpouring they had seen "since the depression."

The ALP rally at Chancellors Hall featured Marcantonio's blistering attack on the bipartisan sell-out of rent control. Six hundred jammed the chamber and also cheered Sen. Bianchi, who said he would call on the Senate Finance Committee to discharge his resolution against the McGoldrick plan tomorrow.

Mary Dickerson, Bronx Negro leader, and Frances Smith, of the Harlem ALP, addressed the rally, and rank and file delegates told of their visits to legislators.

At Kayes Hall the Tenant Council and the United Labor Action Committee held an overflow meet-

ing. Leaders urged a steady stream of wires, phone calls and visits to legislators.

Sol Salz, council executive secretary, made the main report of the tenant lobby.

The turnout of the United Labor Action Committee was perhaps the most electrifying.

Led by Esther Letz, executive secretary, and Leon Straus, co-chairman, the unionists made the tenant lobby felt in every key legislative office.

Miss Letz was a dynamic figure, prodding Senators, hammering every weak point in the rent bill, and sometimes she seemed to be at two delegations at the same time.

An aide in Wick's office said: "Whew, a few more visits from her and we'll run for cover."

Conspicuous in today's lobby was the group from Local 475 of the United Electrical Workers. Its president, Charles Fay, met with Wicks and then joined ALP and Tenant Council delegations in Wicks' office.

The capitol building surged with tenants wearing lapel cards reading: "End Jimcrow in Housing—Defeat the McGoldrick Plan."

Thirty members of an ALP "watchdog" committee remained overnight under the leadership of Henry Doliner, of Hempstead, N. Y., to join another Tenant Council vigil at tomorrow's Senate debate on Bianchi's motion.

Here is the chronological order of events in today's hectic display of tenant activity:

At 11 a.m. the Tenant Council contingent massed on the sweeping Capitol building steps and heard an invocation by the Rt. Rev. Boris R. Burden, of the St. Marks Orthodox Church and executive secretary of the Catholic Orthodox Alliance. Father Burden, a member of the tenant lobby, praised the "selfless and courageous devotion" of the mothers and housewives who had come to Albany "for their God-given right to defend their homes."

At 11:15 the Tenants Council, United Labor Committee and

## U.S. Envoys Open Mid-East Parley

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 13.—Eighteen U. S. ambassadors and ministers in the Middle-east and top State Department and war leaders assembled here today to begin a week-long discussion on anti-Soviet moves in this strategic area.

By Abner Berry

In the library of the Jefferson School of Social Science, among the books he has written and lived with all his adult life, Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois was tendered a reception Monday night to usher in Negro History Week of which he was a co-founder. For a longer time than any living man—60 years—with

## Survey of Grocers Shows Price Climb Is Unchecked

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Housewives' grocery bills continue to climb, and are nearly 15 percent higher now than they were when the Korean war broke out, a United Press survey showed today.

A spot check of grocers in 26 cities across the country disclosed that nine representative market-basket items which cost an average of \$7.01 last June 24 had risen to \$7.87 by Jan. 25, the day the price freeze went into effect, and to \$8 by today.

Of the nine items checked, only potatoes were selling at a lower price today than at the outbreak of the fighting in the Far East.

Lettuce and fresh tomatoes showed the greatest increase.

Bread, milk, prime rib roast, pork chops, hamburger and soap flakes all showed substantial increases.

The government yesterday lifted all price controls from sugar, milk, eggs and chickens.

## Dewey War Budget Assailed As 'Soak-the-Poor' Program

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Dewey's \$939,000,000 war budget was assailed as "ludicrously inadequate," a "soak-the-poor policy," and more "like declarations of war than fiscal plans," at a public hearing here today before the Senate Finance and the Assembly Ways and Means committees.

Every borough group in the United Parents Association was represented, as were the Teachers Union, Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, Teachers Guild, Parent-Teachers groups, American Labor Party, trade unions and the Communist Party.

Committee legislators, some showing the effect of pressure from aroused tenants here to block the 15 percent rent increase, were given a further "going-over" by public representatives who denounced the budget.

Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union, warned that Dewey's budget "will further deepen" the school crisis in New York City. He demanded that both Republicans and Democrats stop using educational funds as a "political football" and introduced a nine-point program to end school deterioration in the state.

## LIKE TRUMAN'S BUDGET

The Dewey budget was compared to President Truman's fiscal policies by Charles Collins, Negro labor leader, who spoke in behalf of the ALP. He said both parties "have presented budgets which read more like declarations of war than fiscal plans to meet the real needs of the people."

Collins denounced the use of public funds for advancing the governor's dictatorship bill, charging the so-called civil defense program "offers a juicy patronage plum, to be shared by the Republican and Democratic clubhouse

faithful." He demanded restoration of the 25 percent cut in the unincorporated business tax, and raising the tax on corporate franchises to its former 6 percent.

He submitted a list of Harlem schools more than 40 years old and cited similar discriminatory conditions in other Negro areas.

S. W. Gerson, legislative chairman of the Communist Party, declared the Dewey budget was

"shot through and through with the 'inevitable war' philosophy of the Chase National Bank-cartel crowd."

Gerson blasted the double-cross and bipartisan maneuver between Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri to put over the three percent sales tax. He urged a wide civilian construction program and upward revision of taxes on corporate wealth rather than consumer excise taxes.

## Frisco Notables Rap DuBois Indictment

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Labor, educational, legal Negro and religious leaders today blasted the Justice Department's indictment of Dr. William E. DuBois and five other officers of the Peace Information Center as a futile move to step the peace tide.

"Now they want to put you in jail for being for peace!" said Eddie Tangen, secretary treasurer of the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

"They won't succeed. People all over are speaking out for peace today. They can't put everyone in jail or concentration camps. If they tried, there would be only a handful of warmongers left on the outside."

Richard Gladstein, attorney: "The only possible grounds for the

grand jury action is if it has been decided that being in favor of peace is a foreign ideology and being for peace makes you a foreign agent. There is no other premise under which the committee could be indicted under law."

Rev. R. L. Turner, Negro minister and chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee: "DuBois is known as one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

"I think his indictment is an

## Honor DuBois at Jefferson School

By Abner Berry

In the library of the Jefferson School of Social Science, among the books he has written and lived with all his adult life, Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois was tendered a reception Monday night to usher in Negro History Week of which he was a co-founder. For a longer time than any living man—60 years—with

greater intensity, clarity, quality, this intellectual Titan has hurled his eloquent and militant refutations against the chauvinist apologists for racist imperialism.

Only three days before his reception, the Truman government had "honored" DuBois' life-long efforts in the interest of culture and his country with an indictment. The grand old scholar, who wears his 82 years as gracefully and as becomingly as he does his neatly trimmed Van Dyke, will have to answer the indictment in Washington on Friday for having stood for peace against a made-in-Washington atom war. The government has branded him a "foreign agent" and has indicted him for not hav-

ing confessed his "guilt" by so registering.

## ROBESON SPEAKS

Neither his labors, his years, nor Truman's indictment weighed upon him as he greeted guests who grouped around his seat of honor just to the side of a temporary rostrum. He looked every bit of Paul Robeson's brief and moving description of him: "Here is one of the truly great personalities of this or any other generation. He is a great representative of the Negro people—and I am proud of that—but he is also a great representative of the American people and the peoples of the world—and I am equally proud of that."

Just as Alexander Pushkin had

"captured the speech patterns and legends of the Russian people in his poetry," Robeson told the meeting, "and as Haydn had immortalized the folk tunes of Bohemia, so has Dr. DuBois tuned his scholarly writings to the folk speech of the Negro people, utilizing its imagery and rhythms."

Robeson said of the indictment against the great educator and organizer: "He has stood and stands now for peace, giving of everything he has—and the government will receive from the Negro people a decisive answer to his indictment."

Every speaker who greeted Dr. DuBois exhibited reverence for the guest of honor and indignation at

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OHIO—This great industrial state has sent in only 226 subscriptions to The Worker. Supporters of the paper have pledged to obtain 1,000 subscriptions during the drive. With only two weeks to go, they will have to increase their efforts if this pledge is to be fulfilled.



# 25,000 Hawaiian Unionists Vote To 'Fight for Peace Instead of War'

HONOLULU, Feb. 13.—A joint executive board conference of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 25,000 sugar, pineapple, cannery and longshore workers in the Hawaiian islands, has voted to dedicate its efforts to "the fight for peace instead of war."

A policy statement passed overwhelmingly at the conference called for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, world disarmament and the development of trade and understanding with the people of the world.

The ILWU conference also urged the United Nations to convene a "world people's parliament," excluding "politicians," to tackle the problems that endanger world peace.

The statement praised ILWU presi-

dent Harry Bridges for speaking out boldly last July for peaceful settlement of the Korean dispute—for which he spent 21 days in jail.

(The government won revocation of Bridges' bail after he had told a Longshoremen's Local 10 meeting in San Francisco that he favored return to the status quo in Korea, a cease-fire order and settlement of the dispute through discussion among the parties concerned. He was released when the revocation ruling was reversed by a higher court.)

The policy statement asserted that "46,000 American kids would be alive and healthy if Bridges' position had been adopted by the government."

And the question was posed: "Who was the real American?"

"Bridges, who spoke out in the interest

of our country and its boys when it was unpopular to do so and went to jail because of it, or the Johnny-come-latelies like Taft, Hoover, and others who are now running like hell to catch up with the American people."

The statement, a lengthy one, detailed the deterioration of living conditions and democratic rights under the government's war program, pointing specifically to the frameup of ILWU leaders, passage of the McCarran Act, higher taxes, inflationary prices and wage freezes.

"Never have the working people of the world benefitted or advanced by wars," it said. "We have now reached the stage in history when the outbreak of another world war will settle only one

thing—the end of world civilization as we know it.

"There won't be anything left to argue about."

"Our union would not and could not survive such a war."

The conference statement also reviewed some of the problems of the Asian peoples, with which Hawaiian workers are acquainted, and called for a program to help the people rather than one to help "reactionary groups such as Chiang Kai-shek's."

The conference was attended by some 300 delegates from ILWU locals throughout the islands. The policy statement on peace was one of several dealing with wages, contracts and other matters of immediate concern to Hawaiian workers.

## BIG WAR FLEET EXERCISES HELD IN AUSTRALIA WATERS

SYDNEY, Feb. 13.—The biggest combined fleet exercises ever held in peacetime in Australian waters are now taking place. The exercises which are part of the Anglo-American war preparations in the Pacific include ships from New Zealand, Pakistan, Britain, South Africa and Australia.

The ships have been visiting Australia in connection with its jubilee celebrations. Of all the visiting vessels, only the Indian ship has declined to participate in the exercises.

It is hoped the large scale exercises will impress John Foster Dulles, special envoy of President

Truman charged with arranging a separate treaty with Japan. Australia reactionary government is anxious to convince the Americans of its willingness to play a large part in aggressive plans in the Far East. American investments and subsidiaries in Australia are rapidly overtaking British interests.

Sir Esler Denning, top Far Eastern expert in the British Foreign Office is expected by "coincidence" to be in Australia at the same time as Dulles. Denning, like Dulles, holds the rank of Ambassador and is just completing an extended tour of South and Southeast Asia.

## 1-H Board Orders Teamsters to End Closed-Shop Pacts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Taft-Hartley board today ordered the upstate AFL New York State Teamsters council to drop its closed shop and maintenance of membership contracts with a trucking association.

The board said the council's contract with the New York State Employers Association violated the Taft-Hartley act.

John Burke, secretary of Teamsters Joint Council 16 in New York City, said the board's decision apparently affected the upstate union group only. He said his council had not been involved in similar reprisals by the Taft-Hartley board.

The NLRB's ordered the association and the Teamsters' Council to stop "entering into, renewing or enforcing" contract clauses that require workers to "join or maintain membership" in the union as a "condition of employment."

Specifically directing the union not to "discriminate" against non-

union members the board ordered it to "cease causing or attempting to cause, the association or any other employer" to discriminate against workers.

The basis for the decision, however, was a complaint of a group of workers in Local 182, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who charged they were ordered off their jobs with Red Star Express Lines, Auburn, N. Y., because they opposed certain union policies. Issued specifically in the case of Richard F. Mullen, the Board's decision directed the company to reinstate him and pay his back wages to March, 1949, when he was fired.

The decision spells out more plainly a number of NLRB orders nullifying the closed shop.

## Teacher Strike Shuts Minneapolis Schools

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Picketing AFL teachers shut all of Minneapolis' public schools today despite a strikebreaking order to reopen the schools by Gov. Luther Youngdahl. The union teachers rejected unsatisfactory wage proposal last night and set up picket lines when the governor ordered the schools opened anyway.

The picketing teachers agreed to go back to work tomorrow. Janitors and clerks who had accepted a wage boost offer but restricted picket lines of the teachers, also agreed to go back to work.

Janitors, who originally started the strike, and clerks who joined the walkout later, refused to cross the picket lines.

School board officials announced that they would try again to open the schools tomorrow, and called upon the janitors to heat the buildings.

Only thin wisps of smoke rose from school chimneys in keeping with the pledge of the janitors during the strike to maintain enough heat to preserve the buildings. But there wasn't enough heat to hold classes.

The school board immediately retracted the wage offer accepted by janitors and clerks. The board said the offer was a "package deal" contingent upon acceptance by all parties and the reopening of schools today.

### Four Hurt in Steel Blast

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Feb. 13.—Four men were injured today, when an explosion rocked the Indiana Harbor plant of Inland Steel Co.

A company spokesman said the blast occurred when molten metal, being hauled through a tunnel in slagpots on railway cars, spilled and came in contact with water in the tunnel.

## Koreans Hit Hard at Flank of MacA. Line

The Korean Peoples Army and Chinese volunteers in central Korea pressed hard at the left flank of the sagging MacArthur line last night, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. Supported by tanks or self-propelled guns, Korean assault forces stormed the MacArthur base of Chipyong, anchoring the western end of the 40-mile front, from three sides at 10:30 p. m.

Violent fighting was going on in and around Chipyong early today, sketchy front dispatches reported. They quoted one report as saying the key town 20 miles west of Hoengsong and 32 miles east of Seoul was surrounded.

The powerful new assault broke the uneasy quiet over the battle zone in the Korean mountains all day Tuesday, dispatches said, thrown back 12 or more miles by the offensive, the U. S. forces had broken free of the advancing enemy. They fell back and were digging in at new lines somewhere south of Hoengsong.

The Korean drive down the mountain highway through Hoengsong and Wonju had overrun Hoengsong, and the vanguard made harassing attacks farther south. A long outdated front report told of a small arms duel being fought two and a half miles west of Wonju, which is 10 miles south of Hoengsong.

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond's U. S. 1st corps had fallen back at least two miles below Hoengsong, and at once stage of the withdrawal the situation was described as extremely fluid all the way to Wonju.

Korean guns and mortars in the ruins of Seoul laid a continuous fire on U. S. positions south and southwest of the city where Gen. Douglas MacArthur made a plane and jeep inspection of the front yesterday.

Back in Tokyo, MacArthur issued a statement saying that "talk of crossing the 38th parallel at the present stage of the campaign" except by patrols was "purely academic."

United Press correspondent Joe Quinn reported the new flareup on the central front last night. A U. S. military spokesman announced the strong attack on Chipyong, where the U. S. troops were

pocketed if not enveloped by the Koreans, whose spearheads already thrust beyond the strategic town.

Details were sketchy at 12:30 a. m., Quinn reported, but it was definite that heavy fighting was going on. He added that the military spokesman had not confirmed a report that Chipyong was surrounded.

The Koreans attacked from the northwest at 10:30 p. m., using small arms, mortars, and either tanks or self propelled guns, the spokesman reported. Mortar shells were falling inside the town early today.

The initial assault was followed quickly by attacks from the east and the west.

Dispatches reported that bands of Koreans up to 1,000 strong were spotted at points three, seven and nine miles southeast of Chipyong.

One of the forces was only five miles from the Wonju-Yoju road, the main lateral highway eastward from the Seoul area through the mountains.

Still another central front report said a U. S. patrol met a Korean force about six miles southwest of Chipyong yesterday. That indicated the town had been bypassed on either side, if not surrounded as late dispatches hinted.

The U. S. 8th Army, pulling back faster than the Koreans could advance, had succeeded in freeing its outmatched spearhead from Hoengsong.

All along the central front Communist forces, usually of a few hundred to 1,000 men, were moving down toward the new positions the 8th Army had taken up.

Heavy mortar fire from Seoul fell early yesterday on U. S. positions in Yongdungpo, industrial suburb across the Han river. Korean guns threw 100 rounds of 105-millimeter fire into U. S. 3rd Division positions south and southeast of Seoul.

British tanks abandoned on the Imjin river in the MacArthur retreat last month fired flat trajectory shells into the U. S. lines south of Seoul yesterday.

## Nationwide Peace Poll Set By American Peace Crusade

A national "peace poll" to serve as a straw vote test of grass roots sentiment for peace was announced yesterday by the sponsors of the American Peace Crusade who assembled here for the first time since formation of the organization. The Crusade will sponsor a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1.

A request by the organization to be permitted to testify against pending troops-to-Europe legislation was sent to Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Richard B. Russell, armed services

committee head, who announced joint hearing for late this week.

"There is pressing need for the Senate to go beyond consideration of the views of Administration and anti-Administration leaders in Congress and of officers of the armed forces," said the telegram of the peace crusade organization. "Congress can ill-afford to ignore the mounting evidence of popular sentiment against committing additional American troops in Europe or continuing the futile conflict in Korea with its needless destruction of that country, and its people, and the sacrifice of

American soldiers."

The sponsor of the newly formed organization asserted that the peace poll has suddenly become a more urgent matter than originally contemplated.

The sponsors said they were "highly encouraged" by the initial response to their call for a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1st; they claimed the peace poll will have been developed sufficiently by that date to enable the delegates to present a "healthy slice" of grass roots sentiment to Senators and Congressmen.



## Lynch Law vs. Willie McGee THE PATTERN OF TERROR

By Harry Raymond

III

If Willie McGee were a white man, he would be free today. No white man has ever been sentenced to death in the state of Mississippi on the charge of rape.

McGee's persecution, culminating in the order for his execution on March 20, is something far more than a mere miscarriage of justice. It is a monstrous crime against an innocent man.

His terrible suffering during his five years of imprisonment—the sweatbox treatment, the brutal beatings in jail, the death threats from howling lynch mobs, farce trials, the five agonizing periods of waiting for the signal to walk the last few yards to the lethal chair—symbolize the centuries-old sufferings of his people, the Negro people.

All the evidence that has piled up during those five years reveals that McGee's conviction grew directly from the system of segregation, terror, jimcrow and second class citizenship for the Negro. This system has sent thousands of innocent Negroes, including the Martinsville 7, to their deaths.

### LYNCH ATMOSPHERE

There was no substantial evidence linking McGee with the alleged crime. But there was a lynch atmosphere surrounding his arrest and the trials.

When McGee was granted a stay of execution, June 3, 1949, the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger reported:

"Crowds milled around the jail here after it was learned another stay of execution had been granted. McGee was ushered by officers through the side entrance and into a waiting car before it was realized he had been taken from the jail."

A white Mississippi lawyer, who appeared as a defense counsel in one of the McGee trials, wrote a letter to a friend about the lynch atmosphere.

"Friends of my associate and myself reported incidents of threats made against our own lives, but refused to testify to these facts because of public sentiment," the attorney wrote.

A Southern Negro editor, writing to a friend about the pattern of terror surrounding the McGee case, said:

"One thing that is hard for persons to realize who have not had the actual experi-

ence and had not lived long where such conditions exist is the fact that when a white lawyer takes such a case, he is more likely to lose all his practice from the white community. In some instances he also lays himself liable to physical violence, the same as though he were a Negro under certain conditions."

Some time after the editor wrote these words, John Poole, white Jackson attorney, was assaulted twice, once when he walked from the Laurel City Hall after filing affidavits in the McGee case, and again last July as he boarded an airplane in Jackson for Washington to plead before the U.S. Supreme Court Justice Burton to stay the execution.

Attorney Poole had his clothes nearly torn from his back by the mob that attacked him at the airport. He was again threatened by the Mississippi Bar Association with disbarment for his legal activities on behalf of the doomed Negro victim.

### CALL FOR VIOLENCE

The lynch spirit was stirred to fever pitch in Jackson by the Jackson Daily News. The paper shouted that Civil Rights Congress lawyers were "fourflushing, grandstanding and resorting to legal frivolities" in seeking to save McGee from the chair.

When a delegation of men and women went to Jackson last July to plead with Gov. Fielding Wright to stay the execution, the Jackson Daily News editor wrote that "the Communist Civil Rights Congress (planned) an invasion of Jackson." He added:

"Why the hell go to Korea to shoot Communists when the hunting is good on home grounds?" It was in this atmosphere that

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## Judge at IWO Trial Tells Spy to Quit

Justice Henry Clay Greenberg yesterday ordered professional witness Charles Baxter to leave the witness stand, at the liquidation proceedings against the International

### Hanns Eisler Warns Of Armament Threat

"I think that every sane person must recognize the great danger which the Brussels decisions for West German rearmament present to peace," said the great German composer, Hanns Eisler, in a message, to The German American, progressive German language magazine.

The feeling expressed by Eisler find their musical expression in his Peace Cantata, which will have its American premiere at the annual dance of "The German American" this Saturday.

Before and after this program there will be dancing. The event is being held at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Advance tickets are \$1, at the door \$1.25.

### See Crisis Near in Canada Flu Epidemic

MONTREAL, Feb. 13. — Doctors warned today that the next two weeks would see a critical phase of a nationwide influenza outbreak that in Montreal alone killed at least 75 persons since Jan. 1. Most deaths were reported among persons in the 50 to 60-year age bracket.

Workers Order. Judge Greenberg acted as Baxter tried to hide the facts of his exposure in March, 1945, when he was accused of having taken bribes from the E. F. Houseman Corp. in Cleveland. As a result of this exposure the City CIO Council in Cleveland had expelled him, as did the Furniture Workers Union.

Raphael Weissman, IWO counsel, asked that cross-examination be allowed to continue, however.

Weissman then proceeded to bring out, before the crowded courtroom, that Baxter had been arrested in 1947 on charges of renting a room for purposes of prostitution. The charge was later reduced to selling alcohol on Sunday, and soon after that Baxter took on his present job as "consultant" to the immigration and naturalization service in Cleveland.

Cross-examination will continue at 11 a.m. today in Room 428 of the County Court Building on Foley Square.

### Teachers to Mark Negro History Week

Negro History Week will be celebrated tomorrow afternoon (Thursday) at 4 p.m. at the New York Public Library, 104 W. 136 St., by the Teachers Union Harlem Committee. Main speakers will be Rev. Edward McGowan, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Church. Alice Citron will speak on Negro History and the Schools.

Also on the program will be Fred Thomas, star of "Just a Little Simple"; Ernest Warren, who arranged the music for that production, and Sidney Poitier, star of "Longitude," as well as Miranda Nichols, who will present African dances and songs.

### B'kly Library to Mark Negro History Week

A celebration of Negro History Week, books on Negro and Jewish history by outstanding authors will be presented formally to the Macon St. branch of the Public Library, 361 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn, this Saturday, at 11:30 a.m., by the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Womens Clubs—Nostrand Chapter. The public is invited to the ceremony.

Refreshments will be served.

## Judge Frees Peace Backers, Rules for Communists' Rights

### Defer Trial on RR 'Contempt'

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe today overruled a government plea for an immediate hearing and set May 14 for a second contempt of court trial for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

### Italian Gov't Gets 60 U. S. Tanks

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 13.—The U.S. freighter Margaret Lykes arrived here today with 60 tanks sent to the Italian government under the U.S. military program. The shipment was the 24th to reach Italy since consignments began early last year.

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The judge found the three not guilty of violating a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of leaflets. Judge Arcaro declared the law "invalid and unconstitutional because it unreasonably restricts and denies freedom of speech and press."

The three, Francis S. Martin, 32; John Russo, 20; and Cennaro DiBiase, 20, were arrested last Dec. 5 for distributing handbills signed the "Communist Party of Rhode Island." The leaflets called on people to protest Truman's "use of the A-bomb" statement. It demanded a cease-fire in Korea, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

City Solicitor William E. McCabe, as far back as April, 1948, said that in his opinion this law was unconstitutional. However, in prosecuting this case, he said that the law was constitutional as applied to Communist literature.

Judge Arcaro, in his decision, said that the fact that the Communist Party was involved had no bearing on the case. "The ordinance applies to everyone without exception, as do all constitutional freedoms," he said.

The three men were represented in court by Dr. Clemens J. France, former R. I. State Director of Social Welfare, and the first

Director of Unemployment Compensation in Rhode Island. Dr. France is an attorney-of-record in a pending injunction suit against his former "boss," Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath. The suit would enjoin the Justice Department from applying the McCarran police-state Act.

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The boycott movement began in New York after James A. Farley, former postmaster general and a Coca Cola Bottling Company executive recently attacked civil rights legislation. Farley told the Florida Chamber of Commerce, "to threaten the South with drastic Federal legislation is the last way to approach these problems." Farley warned President Truman to stop even talking about civil rights and told him to "summon the leaders of the South to solve these

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# 25,000 Hawaiian Unionists Vote To 'Fight for Peace Instead of War'

HONOLULU, Feb. 13.—A joint executive board conference of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 25,000 sugar, pineapple, cannery and longshore workers in the Hawaiian islands, has voted to dedicate its efforts to "the fight for peace instead of war."

A policy statement passed overwhelmingly at the conference called for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, world disarmament and the development of trade and understanding with the people of the world.

The ILWU conference also urged the United Nations to convene a "world people's parliament," excluding "politicians," to tackle the problems that endanger world peace.

The statement praised ILWU presi-

dent Harry Bridges for speaking out boldly last July for peaceful settlement of the Korean dispute—for which he spent 21 days in jail.

(The government won revocation of Bridges' bail after he had told a Longshoremen's Local 10 meeting in San Francisco that he favored return to the status quo in Korea, a cease-fire order and settlement of the dispute through discussion among the parties concerned. He was released when the revocation ruling was reversed by a higher court.)

The policy statement asserted that "46,000 American kids would be alive and healthy if Bridges' position had been adopted by the government."

And the question was posed: "Who was the real American?"

"Bridges, who spoke out in the interest

of our country and its boys when it was unpopular to do so and went to jail because of it, or the Johnny-come-latelies like Taft, Hoover, and others who are now running like hell to catch up with the American people."

The statement, a lengthy one, detailed the deterioration of living conditions and democratic rights under the government's war program, pointing specifically to the frameup of ILWU leaders, passage of the McCarran Act, higher taxes, inflationary prices and wage freezes.

"Never have the working people of the world benefitted or advanced by wars," it said. "We have now reached the stage in history when the outbreak of another world war will settle only one

thing—the end of world civilization as we know it.

"There won't be anything left to argue about."

"Our union would not and could not survive such a war."

The conference statement also reviewed some of the problems of the Asian peoples, with which Hawaiian workers are acquainted, and called for a program to help the people rather than one to help "reactionary groups such as Chiang Kai-shek's."

The conference was attended by some 300 delegates from ILWU locals throughout the islands. The policy statement on peace was one of several dealing with wages, contracts and other matters of immediate concern to Hawaiian workers.

## BIG WAR FLEET EXERCISES HELD IN AUSTRALIA WATERS

SYDNEY, Feb. 13.—The biggest combined fleet exercises ever held in peacetime in Australian waters are now taking place. The exercises which are part of the Anglo-American war preparations in the Pacific include ships from New Zealand, Pakistan, Britain, South Africa and Australia.

The ships have been visiting Australia in connection with its jubilee celebrations. Of all the visiting vessels, only the Indian ship has declined to participate in the exercises.

It is hoped the large scale exercises will impress John Foster Dulles, special envoy of President

Truman charged with arranging a separate treaty with Japan. Australia reactionary government is anxious to convince the Americans of its willingness to play a large part in aggressive plans in the Far East. American investments and subsidiaries in Australia are rapidly overtaking British interests.

Sir Esler Denning, top Far Eastern expert in the British Foreign Office is expected by "coincidence" to be in Australia at the same time as Dulles. Denning, like Dulles, holds the rank of Ambassador and is just completing an extended tour of South and Southeast Asia.

## 1-H Board Orders Teamsters to End Closed-Shop Pacts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Taft-Hartley board today ordered the upstate AFL New York State Teamsters council to drop its closed shop and maintenance of membership contracts with a trucking association.

The board said the council's contract with the New York State Employers Association violated the Taft-Hartley act.

John Burke, secretary of Teamsters Joint Council 16 in New York City, said the board's decision apparently affected the upstate union group only. He said his council had not been involved in similar reprisals by the Taft-Hartley board.

The NLRB's ordered the association and the Teamsters' Council to stop "entering into, renewing or enforcing" contract clauses that require workers to "join or maintain membership" in the union as a "condition of employment."

Specifically directing the union not to "discriminate" against non-

union members the board ordered it to "cease causing or attempting to cause the association or any other employer" to discriminate against workers.

The basis for the decision, however, was a complaint of a group of workers in Local 182, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who charged they were ordered off their jobs with Red Star Express Lines, Auburn, N. Y., because they opposed certain union policies. Issued specifically in the case of Richard F. Mullen, the Board's decision directed the company to reinstate him and pay his back wages to March, 1949, when he was fired.

The decision spells out more plainly a number of NLRB orders nullifying the closed shop.

## Teacher Strike Shuts Minneapolis Schools

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Picketing AFL teachers shut all of Minneapolis' public schools today despite a strikebreaking order to reopen the schools by Gov. Luther Youngdahl. The union teachers rejected unsatisfactory wage proposal last night and set up picket

The picketing teachers agreed to go back to work tomorrow. Janitors and clerks who had accepted a wage boost offer but restricted picket lines of the teachers, also agreed to go back to work.

Janitors, who originally started the strike, and clerks who joined the walkout later, refused to cross the picket lines.

School board officials announced that they would try again to open the schools tomorrow, and called upon the janitors to heat the buildings.

Only thin wisps of smoke rose from school chimneys in keeping with the pledge of the janitors during the strike to maintain enough heat to preserve the buildings. But there wasn't enough heat to hold classes.

The school board immediately retracted the wage offer accepted by janitors and clerks. The board said the offer was a "package deal" contingent upon acceptance by all parties and the reopening of schools today.

### Four Hurt in Steel Blast

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Feb. 13.—Four men were injured today, when an explosion rocked the Indiana Harbor plant of Inland Steel Co.

A company spokesman said the blast occurred when molten metal, being hauled through a tunnel in slagpots on railway cars, spilled and came in contact with water in the tunnel.

## Koreans Hit Hard at Flank of MacA. Line

The Korean Peoples Army and Chinese volunteers in central Korea pressed hard at the left flank of the sagging MacArthur line last night, according to press dispatches

from Tokyo. Supported by tanks or self-propelled guns, Korean assault forces stormed the MacArthur base of Chipyong, anchoring the western end of the 40-mile front, from three sides at 10:30 p. m.

Violent fighting was going on in and around Chipyong early today, sketchy front dispatches reported. They quoted one report as saying the key town 20 miles west of Hoengsong and 32 miles east of Seoul was surrounded.

The powerful new assault broke the uneasy quiet over the battle zone in the Korean mountains all day Tuesday, dispatches said, thrown back 12 or more miles by the offensive, the U. S. forces had broken free of the advancing enemy. They fell back and were digging in at new lines somewhere south of Hoengsong.

The Korean drive down the mountain highway through Hoengsong and Wonju had overrun Hoengsong, and the vanguard made harassing attacks farther south. A long outdated front report told of a small arms duel being fought two and a half miles west of Wonju, which is 10 miles south of Hoengsong.

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond's U. S. 1st corps had fallen back at least two miles below Hoengsong, and at once stage of the withdrawal the situation was described as extremely fluid all the way to Wonju.

Korean guns and mortars in the ruins of Seoul laid a continuous fire on U. S. positions south and southwest of the city where Gen. Douglas MacArthur made a plane and jeep inspection of the front yesterday.

Back in Tokyo, MacArthur issued a statement saying that "talk of crossing the 38th parallel at the present stage of the campaign" except by patrols was "purely academic."

United Press correspondent Joe Quinn reported the new flareup on the central front last night. A U. S. military spokesman announced the strong attack on Chipyong, where the U. S. troops were

pocketed if not enveloped by the Koreans, whose spearheads already thrust beyond the strategic town.

Details were sketchy at 12:30 a. m., Quinn reported, but it was definite that heavy fighting was going on. He added that the military spokesman had not confirmed a report that Chipyong was surrounded.

The Koreans attacked from the northwest at 10:30 p. m., using small arms, mortars, and either tanks or self-propelled guns, the spokesman reported. Mortar shells were falling inside the town early today.

The initial assault was followed quickly by attacks from the east and the west.

Dispatches reported that bands of Koreans up to 1,000 strong were spotted at points three, seven and nine miles southeast of Chipyong.

One of the forces was only five miles from the Wonju-Yonju road, the main lateral highway eastward from the Seoul area through the mountains.

Still another central front report said a U. S. patrol met a Korean force about six miles southwest of Chipyong yesterday. That indicated the town had been bypassed on either side, if not surrounded as late dispatches hinted.

The U. S. 8th Army, pulling back faster than the Koreans could advance, had succeeded in freeing its outmatched spearhead from Hoengsong.

All along the central front Communist forces, usually of a few hundred to 1,000 men, were moving down toward the new positions the 8th Army had taken up.

Heavy mortar fire from Seoul fell early yesterday on U. S. positions in Yongdungpo, industrial suburb across the Han river. Korean guns threw 100 rounds of 105-millimeter fire into U. S. 3rd Division positions south and southeast of Seoul.

British tanks abandoned on the Imjin river in the MacArthur retreat last month fired flat trajectory shells into the U. S. lines south of Seoul yesterday.

## Nationwide Peace Poll Set By American Peace Crusade

A national "peace poll" to serve as a straw vote test of grass roots sentiment for peace was announced yesterday by the sponsors of the American Peace Crusade who assembled here for the first time since formation of the organization. The Crusade will sponsor a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1.

A request by the organization to be permitted to testify against pending troops-to-Europe legislation was sent to Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Richard B. Russell, armed services

committee head, who announced joint hearing for late this week.

"There is pressing need for the Senate to go beyond consideration of the views of Administration and anti-Administration leaders in Congress and of officers of the armed forces," said the telegram of the peace crusade organization. "Congress can ill-afford to ignore the mounting evidence of popular sentiment against committing additional American troops in Europe or continuing the futile conflict in Korea with its needless destruction of that country and its people and the sacrifice of

American soldiers."

The sponsor of the newly formed organization asserted that the peace poll has suddenly become a more urgent matter than originally contemplated.

The sponsors said they were "highly encouraged" by the initial response to their call for a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1st; they claimed the peace poll will have been developed sufficiently by that date to enable the delegates to present a "healthy slice" of grass roots sentiment to Senators and Congressmen.



## Lynch Law vs. Willie McGee THE PATTERN OF TERROR

By Harry Raymond

If Willie McGee were a white man, he would be free today. No white man has ever been sentenced to death in the state of Mississippi on the charge of rape.

McGee's persecution, culminating in the order for his execution on March 20, is something far more than a mere miscarriage of justice. It is a monstrous crime against an innocent man.

His terrible suffering during his five years of imprisonment—the sweatbox treatment, the brutal beatings in jail, the death threats from howling lynch mobs, farce trials, the five agonizing periods of waiting for the signal to walk the last few yards to the lethal chair—symbolize the centuries-old sufferings of his people, the Negro people.

All the evidence that has piled up during those five years reveals that McGee's conviction grew directly from the system of segregation, terror, jimcrow and second class citizenship for the Negro. This system has sent thousands of innocent Negroes, including the Martinsville 7, to their deaths.

### LYNCH ATMOSPHERE

There was no substantial evidence linking McGee with the alleged crime. But there was a lynch atmosphere surrounding his arrest and the trials.

When McGee was granted a stay of execution, June 3, 1949, the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger reported:

"Crowds milled around the jail here after it was learned another stay of execution had been granted. McGee was ushered by officers through the side entrance and into a waiting car before it was realized he had been taken from the jail."

A white Mississippi lawyer, who appeared as a defense counsel in one of the McGee trials, wrote a letter to a friend about the lynch atmosphere:

"Friends of my associate and myself reported incidents of threats made against our own lives, but refused to testify to these facts because of public sentiment," the attorney wrote.

A Southern Negro editor, writing to a friend about the pattern of terror surrounding the McGee case, said:

"One thing that is hard for persons to realize who have not had the actual experi-

ence and had not lived long where such conditions exist is the fact that when a white lawyer takes such a case, he is more likely to lose all his practice from the white community. In some instances he also lays himself liable to physical violence, the same as though he were a Negro under certain conditions."

Some time after the editor wrote these words, John Poole, white Jackson attorney, was assaulted twice, once when he walked from the Laurel City Hall after filing affidavits in the McGee case, and again last July as he boarded an airplane in Jackson for Washington to plead before the U.S. Supreme Court Justice Burton to stay the execution.

Attorney Poole had his clothes nearly torn from his back by the mob that attacked him at the airport. He was again threatened by the Mississippi Bar Association with disbarment for his legal activities on behalf of the doomed Negro victim.

### CALL FOR VIOLENCE

The lynch spirit was stirred to fever pitch in Jackson by the Jackson Daily News. The paper shouted that Civil Rights Congress lawyers were "fourflushing," grandstanding and resorting to legal frivolities in seeking to save McGee from the chair.

When a delegation of men and women went to Jackson last July to plead with Gov. Fielding Wright to stay the execution, the Jackson Daily News editor wrote that "the Communist Civil Rights Congress (planned) an invasion of Jackson." He added:

"Why the hell go to Korea to shoot Communists when the hunting is good on home grounds?" It was in this atmosphere that

(Continued on Page 8)

## Anglo-U. S. Agents Map Intrigues In Middle East

By George Tell

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 13 (Telepress).—Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Middle East, is soon to pay a visit to Israel, it was admitted in the Israel Parliament.

The General's visit had been kept a secret, but following stiff questioning from opposition speakers, the government had to acknowledge the truth of the rumors, claiming however, that he was coming only on a "courtesy visit."

This latest revelation of the moves of a top imperialist war planner in the Middle East follows a series of conferences and talks which point to the fact that plans to build an anti-Soviet bloc in this part of the world are far advanced.

Some months ago, Israel received a "courtesy visit" from Admiral Sir John Edleston, British Middle East Naval Commander. General Sir Brian Robertson is also to visit Turkey and Greece in the near future. He will meet Admiral Robert Carney, commander of the United States Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean naval forces, in Istanbul on Feb. 14, where a conference of American Middle East diplomats will take place to discuss "Mediterranean defense strategy."

From Jan. 22-25, Admiral Carney had talks with British Admiral Edleston and other British service chiefs. They discussed Carney's plans for building an arc of fortified islands and atom-bomber bases running from Corsica through Sardinia, Malta, Crete and Rhodes to Cyprus.

This ring of aggressive "war springboards" is being discussed under the title of a "second line of

defense." Before the Anglo-American conference at Malta Admiral Carney conducted a tour of inspection of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern naval and air bases. He visited Turkey, Greece and Eaudi Arabia.

A number of recent developments indicating that the imperialists are hurriedly working out their aggressive strategy in the Middle East are: the growth of "friendly relations" between Titoite Yugoslavia and Monarcho-fascist Greece and Italy, and between Greece and Turkey; the recent signing of an agreement between dictator Tito and a pseudo United Nations body for building a "strategic highway" through Yugoslavia linking western Europe with Greece and the Middle East.

Connected with this is a recent announcement of the Turkish Premier Menderes that the Turkish government was to build a heavy suspension bridge across Bosphorus; the visit to Egypt of the Greek Monarcho-fascist Premier Venizelos, and his talks on "Mediterranean defence" with the Egyptian government; and the efforts to end the state of war between Israel and the Arab states, the main initiative for which is being taken by Turkey on United States direction.

## Czech People's Judges Hold 2d Annual Meeting

PRAGUE, Feb. 13.—Delegates representing 40,000 people's judges met for the second nationwide Conference of People's Judges in Prague two years since the first People's Judges entered the courtrooms of the High Court of Justice. More than 50 percent of the People's Judges were elected for a second term of office. Over 9,000 meetings, attended by more than half a million Czechoslovak citizens, were held during the elections.

Fifty-six percent of the People's Judges in Bohemia and Moravia are of working class origin, as compared with 39 percent during the last period. The figure for the whole of Czechoslovakia is 54 percent. The number of peasants representatives have gone up from nine to 13 percent and women judges from nine to 24 percent. More than 1,000 shockworkers are Peoples Judges of Czechoslovakia.

# Judge Frees Peace Backers, Rules for Communists' Rights

## Truman Plans Make Workers Stepchildren

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (FP).—The administration mobilization program is turning the nation's workers into society's stepchildren, Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, who is also administrative chairman of the CIO economic committee and a member of the Wage Stabilization Board, charged in a statement filed with the joint congressional economic committee.

Rieve declared price stabilization had failed, that attempts were being made to freeze only workers' wages and that the tax program leaves high income individuals and corporations free to roll up huge profits.

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## Fiat Workers In Italy All Sign Peace Plea

ROME, Feb. 13.—A petition demanding that the Italian government follow a policy of peace and "free itself from all pledges that might involve Italy in a conflict" was presented to the President of the Chamber of Deputies Giovanni Gronchi on behalf of the workers, technicians and employees of Fiat Engineering Works in Turin.

The petition was presented by a delegation of seven young workers who came to Rome with full backing of the entire Fiat plant.

The Municipal Council of Palermo, capital of Sicily, during a special session approved by acclamation a message reaffirming its previous stand for peace which was sent to President Einaudi and Prime Minister De Gasperi.

The majority of the Palermo city council is Conservative and monarchist. The proposal for the message was made by the minority of councilmen belonging to the leftist popular bloc.

# 5 Pensioned Cops on Jury Trying Dr. Albizu Campos

By Pablo M. Garcia

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico., Feb. 13.—The jury trying Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, and two of his followers includes five retired members of the Insular Police who receive a pension from the Government of Puerto Rico. This sensational fact was disclosed to

this correspondent by confidential sources during the second day of the trial now taking place in the District Court of San Juan before Judge Julio Suarez Garriga. Two of these jurors were identified by our informant as Manuel Avilos and Miguel Berreteaga.

Albizu and his companions are being tried for an alleged attempt against the life of a policeman during the police-siege of the Nationalist Party headquarters on Nov. 3, 1950.

The trial entered its second day with the same atmosphere of a police state that prevailed in its beginning. The public was barred by the simple device of packing

the available room with policemen, detectives and stoolpigeons. The few private citizens who managed to enter the courtroom were subjected to diverse forms of intimidation. They were searched by the detectives at the door and were continually being photographed by a police photographer all through the proceedings.

Defense lawyer Hernandez Vargas protested to the Court against the activities of the police photographer which were designed, he declared to intimidate the public,

and constituted "an evident attempt to violate the constitutional rights of the accused."

### BULB EXPLODES

Prosecutor Gil Rivera told the defense attorneys that what the police photographer was doing "is none of your business." The court overruled the objection, and the taking of pictures continued until 3 in the afternoon, when the explosion of a flash bulb caused such an uproar that the court was obliged to call a recess. No more pictures were taken after that.

On cross examination, state witness police Sergeant Astol Calero Toledo admitted that he did not see Albizu Campos wave the white towel on a broomstick just before the arrest of the Nationalist leader. All that could be seen was a hand waving the flag of surrender, and there were other people inside the Nationalist Party headquarters besides Albizu.

This is significant because Governor Munoz Marin and the capitalist press have been trying to destroy Dr. Albizu Campos as the symbol of the struggle for independence by picturing him as an abject coward who waved a surrender towel instead of having himself killed by the police.

### ASK MISTRIAL

Three times during the day the defense attorneys asked a mistrial on the basis of the improper tactics of the prosecuting attorneys, who were drawing testimony from the witness, concerning other persons, incidents and indictments not material to the case at hand.

such as mass meetings of the Nationalist Party prior to the date of the events mentioned in the indictment; Albizu's indictment for violation of the Gag Law of 1948; inclusion of evidence obtained in illegal searches and seizures, etc. All defense objections were overruled.

All during the proceedings, the policemen and stoolpigeons packing the courtroom were making comments to the effect that "hay que acabar con estos—" which means "we've got to give these so-and-sos the works."

### SOME TESTIMONY

The testimony of the day's witness was mainly a reiteration of that previously given by the preceding two witnesses on the opening day. He testified he saw Dr. Albizu Campos, and his two co-defendants, young Doris Torresola and Juan Jose Munoz Matos, throw some "artefacts" at the car driven by policeman Rodriguez.

He also testified he took Doris Torresola to a hospital when she came out from the Nationalist Party with a wound in her neck, accompanied by Munoz Matos, whom he arrested.

Although the defendants are being tried solely for an attempt against policemen Rodriguez's life, the prosecuting attorney (six in all) kept bringing up references to the alleged subversive character of the Nationalist Party and its propaganda, over defense objections that such references prejudiced the jurors.

## Cops Beat, Jail Negro Communist Leader in L. A.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—Cops barged into a private home during a birthday party Saturday night, formed a flying wedge to break through the crowd of Negro and white guests to get at Frank Alexander, executive secretary of the Communist Party Negro commission.

They threw Alexander into one of four police cars outside the house, beat him with fists and saps on the way to the station, then handcuffed him and beat him again in an elevator while he was being taken to a cell in Lincoln Heights jail.

There they held him on an unailable charge of "suspicion of robbery." They locked him in a cell by himself and started a process of bringing squads of harness bulls past the cell in relays of twos and threes.

"See that Communist n----- son of a bitch in there? Take a good look at him. Any time you see him again on the outside, take good care of him," each squad of cops was admonished.

**BEATEN**  
The process went on until the frantic Lillian Alexander, wife of the Communist leader, and a score of friends traced down the carefully concealed whereabouts of the arrested man and Attorney Ben Margolis and Dr. Murray Abowitz arrived at Lincoln Heights and demanded to see him.

Dr. Abowitz said he found Alexander to be suffering from multiple bruises and contusions about the head, neck and body, his lips swollen and cut on the inside from blows that drove the teeth into the flesh.

Alexander's shoulder was swollen and sprained with the possibility that the shoulder blade was cracked by twisting of the arm.

Alexander complained of pains over his kidneys and in his knees and legs where he was beaten, Dr. Abowitz said.

Margolis was able to piece together the story of what happened to Alexander after he was dragged from the home of Rosemary Haskell at 623 S. Bonnie Brae Ave., where the birthday party was being held—ironically in honor of Alexander and his wife whose birthdays fall this month.

### REPEAT EPITHET

From the beginning, the cops were aware of Alexander's identity, repeating many times the epithet "Communist n----- son of a bitch."

At Lincoln Heights station there was long debate over how

he should be booked as the swollen and bleeding Alexander waited. In turn bookings on charge of drunk, disturbing the peace and drunken driving were discarded "because he can be bailed out on any of them."

Finally, he was booked on the robbery suspicion charge, handcuffed and then beaten a second time in the elevator on the way to an upstairs cell.

Attorneys Margolis and Fred Steinmetz immediately started proceedings to obtain Alexander's release on a writ of habeas corpus.

The party was about to break up at approximately 12:45 o'clock when two uniform cops barged through the open front door and announced there had been complaints about noise.

The photograph was muted but the cops apparently were not satisfied.

Near the front entrance the cops encountered Alexander, who was seeking to close the door as they left. One cop stuck his foot in the door so that it could not be closed.

"We'll be waiting outside," warned the cop.

Thus warned, the party goes did not leave, but waited quietly inside the house. In ten minutes, the street was alive with police cars.

No less than eight cops including uniformed sergeants and detectives barged through the front door.

Again there were explanations that the party was being brought to a close and the guests were about to depart. One sergeant demanded:

"Who's the guy who got tough?" The cop who stuck his foot in the door pointed to Alexander, who was in the dining room.

Moving in a flying wedge, the eight cops shoved through the crowd of guests and dragged out Alexander.

"Maybe we'll take you down to San Pedro," they taunted, in obvious reference to the beating to death of Sam Jones, Negro AFL laborer by San Pedro cops several weeks ago.

## Turkish Workers Pay 70%, Get Only 7% of Gov't Service

SOFIA, Feb. 13 (Telepress).—The working people of Turkey pay 70 percent of the entire state revenue while Turkish manufacturers and merchants pay 21 percent. At the same time the working people receive only 7 percent of the total national income. These figures were given by Turkish member of parliament Emin Karafatoglu, who belongs to the government Democratic Party, and are quoted in the Turkish press.

Karafatoglu declared that over 225,000 clerks in Turkey live in the direct poverty, getting between 123 and 174 lira monthly, while the Turkish Chamber of Commerce has officially calculated 380 lira as the minimum necessary to keep a family of four members for a month.

## Peace Movement Sweeps Through Thailand

PEKING, Feb. 13 (Telepress).—The peace movement is sweeping over Thailand despite intimidation and slander by the reactionary government and interference of the American ambassador. Figures so far show that more than 56,000 people in provinces of North, South and Central Thailand, had signed the Stockholm appeal up to Dec. 22 last year—the seventh week of the signature drive.

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## Jimcrow Laws In South Africa

(Telepress)

CAPETOWN

AFRICANS IN URBAN areas throughout South Africa are being harried under the vicious new regulations introduced by the Malan government in April last year.

The chief feature of these regulations is the clause which states that a permit to seek work shall not be renewed for longer than two weeks. Thus if an unemployed African has not found work within two weeks, his permit is cancelled, he is given three days to leave town and ordered not to return for a year.

These regulations exclude only two categories of persons: That small class of Africans who are voters or who hold certificates exempting them from the pass laws, and Africans who are both born and permanently resident in the area.

But all other Africans, even if they have been in a town 20 years or more, and have their families and homes established there, are liable to be kicked out of the area if they lose their jobs and cannot find others quickly.

It is the Nationalist policy to break up the drift of the African people to the towns. To the Malanites an African's home should be in the overcrowded Reserves, from which he is only allowed to come periodically to work for the whites in the urban areas.

This used to be the pattern of African life 10 or 20 years ago. An African would leave his home and family in the Reserves, work for a year or two on the mines or farms of the whites, and then return to spend a few months with his people before land-hunger and shortage of money to pay taxes drove him out to seek work again.

THOUSANDS OF AFRICANS still live a sort of half-life between the towns and the Reserves, constituting the force of migratory labor on which the mines and the farms have largely depended hitherto. But official statistics now recognize that well over 1,000,000 Africans must be regarded as permanently urbanized, having no ties with the Reserves, which many of them, born in the cities, have never even seen.

Throughout the Union today urban African family life is being broken up by the pass laws—just as African family life in the Reserves is broken up by the pass laws. Breadwinners are being pushed out of the towns into the country areas, their families remaining behind in the towns, living off friends or local charities.

A CALL TO THE AFRICAN people to answer the government's oppressive apartheid (racial segregation) policy by organizing new forms of struggle was made recently by Prof. Z. K. Matthews, vice-principal of the African University of Fort Hare and member of the African National Congress.

Commenting on the statement of Dr. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, that only the apartheid policy could "prevent a bloodbath" in South Africa, Matthews said: "I personally think that from the way in which the government is carrying out the policy of apartheid it is much more likely to accelerate this bloodbath than to prevent it."

"We must devise some new method of struggle which will make the government realize that the people are not satisfied with its policy and will not stand for it," Matthews declared.

Matthews also attacked the government's war policy. The African people, who gained nothing from war adventures in any case, are certainly not interested in a third world war, he said.

FOLLOWING the disclosure that the "United Nations Youth Association of South Africa" practices white chauvinism, five of the 12 young people who were to have toured Europe on behalf of the association refused to go on the tour. "The association is in no way entitled to call itself the 'United Nations Youth Association' because it is not representative of the United Nations organization, nor does it propagate any of its ideals," said L. Lee, former member of the Association's National Council and convener of the tour group, in his letter of resignation.

### French and German Unionists Sign Alliance Against War

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (Telepress).—Trade unions of East German and French postal, telephone, telegraph and radio workers have signed a "fighting alliance" for common action in the struggle for peace and against West German remilitarization.

The two unions—French and German—agreed that their members would dispatch no message which serves the cause of war and that they will use all technical means at their disposal in the fight for peace.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



## Press Roundup

THE COMPASS' Ted O. Thackrey says, "Like price control under the DiSalle order, rent 'control' under the McGoldrick plan is really rent decontrol. There are so many loopholes for justifying increases at least up to 15 percent—and further loopholes for carrying the increases beyond that figure—that it is difficult to see how tenants could avoid virtually any increase the landlord demanded."

THE NEWS sees no other way out but to "jump the sales tax." It doesn't like the idea, it claims, "But it's hard to figure how a raise can be avoided unless other means of getting out large revenues are worked out." The News has no suggestions.

THE MIRROR is against the sales tax because it would affect retail business. The additional dollars robbed from the pockets of workers would certainly cut down further on newspaper sales which have dropped drastically.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE hugs Gov. Dewey to its bosom for his "greatness." This new "greatness" descended on him as a result of his Lincoln Day speech when he urged that the U.S. arm to the teeth and take on the world with his "peace through strength" program. The H T is slightly peeved at its former heroes Herbert Hoover and

Sen. Taft for their "go-it-alone" theories.

THE TIMES sees "progress being made" in the building up of a European army "and that there is no reason to despair or to forego the aid of both its resources and manpower in anticipation of a war which determined action on our part can help greatly to prevent." Another version of the "peace" through armaments program.

THE POST says that any illusions that the power of the Koreans and Chinese had been smashed "began to fade yesterday." Now is the time "the peacemakers should be busy," it says.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN's poison pen forgives GE magnate Charles Wilson for not being "harsh" to the "rogues," "vermin" and "traitorous railroad hands." The men who toil on the railroads, Pegler rants "should be shot and dumped into dishonored graves." But then, Mr. Wilson is such a "gentle man."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM finds that George M. Harrison's new job as special assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston is "incompatible" with his post as head of the Railway Clerks. The Telly thinks selling the anti-labor wage-price program to labor is a full time job.

## PEACE MOVEMENT SWEEPS THROUGHOUT MALAYA

LONDON, Feb. 13 (Telepress).—After a summary inquiry by a single magistrate, the town of Pusing in Malaya has been given a collective fine of 5,000 pounds and all shops in the town have been closed. The reason for the fine is the "non-cooperation" of the citizens in the British authorities' efforts to track down members of the liberation movement. In imposing the fine the British colonialists are adopting the Nazi custom of punishing whole communities for collective responsibility.

The decision imposing the fine also states that no male inhabitant of the town over 18 must contribute less than two pounds to the fine. The sentence means virtual starvation since the average monthly wage in the area amounts to only 2 pounds 18 shillings a month.

Not a single inhabitant assisted the British authorities in the drive against the People's Liberation fighters.

## World of Labor

By  
George  
Morris

### 8. The War Economy and You: The Workers Never OKed It

(Conclusion of Series)

IN THE FOREGOING columns of this series we have brought together some of the already available evidence of what the war economy and its austerity "for our lifetime" promise to Americans of wage-earner level. As this is written, leaders of the AFL and CIO have been forced to raise new cries of protest over the fruits of the war economy and its "stabilization" machinery. They profess to be amazed that seeds they planted taken from packages promising luscious fruits should sprout into thorny cactus.

The question is: Do the workers have to take a "contract" negotiated in their name by their leaders, calling for a steady decline of living standards, virtual nullification of the role of a union, uprooting and disruption of the homes and lives of millions of families and more blood of Americans on distant battlefields? That "contract" was never brought to the members for ratification.

The railroad workers gave an indication of their sentiment. After nearly two years of "cool off," their leaders negotiated terms in a White House conference and, as required, submitted them for ratification before meetings of lodge representatives. The terms were rejected by each of the Brotherhoods' memberships despite the ballyhoo and threats in the name of the war drive.

IN THE ABSENCE of a better contract, the men became "sick" on a mass coast-to-coast scale. Neither appeals from the President, a broadcast of War Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson nor a back-to-work order from their officials swayed many of them. It was the Army's order to work or be fired and lose their seniority and the absence of real support from the rest of labor that forced upon the workers the choice of returning. The real feeling of the railroad workers was best demonstrated in Knoxville, Tenn., where, according to one news service, many went back to their jobs with the signs "P.W." on their backs.

Obviously, the railroad workers saw greater importance in their 40-hour week for 48 hours pay demand than in the hysterical cries that they are "like Russians," or "work for Stalin." Workers displayed the same sentiment wherever a similar opportunity presented itself.

The administration's crackdown on the railroad workers is a foretaste of what "labor-management relations" are to be like if the plans of the war promoters materialize. A union would be required to be either a rubber stamp for the clique of military men and corporation executives, or face a similar crackdown in the name of the "emergency." We are in effect to have a reinforced no-strike "pledge" which amounts to a nullification of the right to strike.

If labor gives in to this, instead of real unions we will have a Hitler-type Labor Front. The Taft-Hartley Law has already gone a long way in that direction. The McCarran Law and the dragnet of screening programs affecting millions of persons in industries add the final fascist trimmings to the plan. Some unions on the waterfronts, by cooperating with the Coast Guard's screening program establishing a seaman's or longshoreman's right to work, have already been reduced to Labor-Front-like status.

THE WORKERS do not have to take the economic program mapped out for them by the big business executives of the war profiteering firms now running the mobilization machinery. The bargain the top leaders of labor struck with the big business executives does not bind their 14,000,000 members nor any self-respecting, independent-thinking labor leader.

By resisting the austerity program in alliance with the Negro people, small farmers and other low-income groups, the workers can both defend their rights and show the country that the men and women who really make the sacrifices want neither war nor its economic and social fruits. To the degree that the workers show their unwillingness to take a wage freeze, phony price "control," a no-strike decree, new tax burdens and the other fruits of war, to that extent will they also show their own pressure for peace.

This calls for the building of a resistance united front from the BOTTOM consisting of all who believe that the progress of the "small" people is bound up with the maintenance of peace; that they should submit neither to plan for war nor to a war economy.

**COMING: Germany Fights the Generals . . . By George Lohr . . . In the weekend Worker**



# Daily Worker

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## No Freeze of Any Kind

WHILE THE WAGE stabilization board is arguing over the details of a pay freeze formula, the movement against any kind of a pay freeze or a limitation on a worker's right to gain a raise, is gaining force in the trade unions.

The stay-away movement on the railroads has given the "stabilizers" an indication of the spirit among the workers. Other exemplary action came from packinghouse workers of Chicago and other areas who staged a stoppage and demonstrations before the packers were moved to negotiate in earnest and grant a nine-cent hourly raise.

Similarly, the Chicago workers of the Farm Equipment division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers gave an indication of their anti-freeze sentiment by a stop-work demonstration.

Many unions are simply ignoring the threatened limitations and are negotiating the maximum raises their strength can get and are preparing to strike, if need be, to protect those gains from the limits being set by "stabilizers."

No matter what the dictionary says, the term "stabilization," in actual life, simply means a "wage cut." As reports from Washington indicate, the so-called "compromise" being sponsored by the misnamed "public" members of the Wage Stabilization Board would allow a maximum of eight percent above the rates of March 15, 1950—nearly a year ago. Such allowance is to include even newly negotiated "fringe" benefits.

Escalator clauses and future raises provided for in contracts would be allowed to run but not beyond the limits of this wage freeze formula.

The labor representatives on the WSB are simply asking more "liberal" terms—12 or 13 percent with June 15 the base date.

But they have already committed the unions to a freeze. Their position is not a real protection against the continuing rise in the cost of living, a rise which even the "stabilizers" admit will not be halted soon.

The problem is not to win a "nice" freeze but to prevent any kind of a wage freeze. The way to win that fight is to press demands for the needed substantial raises.

## A Call for New Lidices

THE MILLIONS OF AMERICAN mothers and fathers who are speaking their anger at the needless massacre in Korea will be happy to learn that "new Koreans" on a vaster scale are being prepared for them by a mob known as the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

This crew, headed by the notorious reactionary Joseph C. Grew, former envoy to Japan, and by one of Henry Luce's \$100,000-a-year stooges, C. D. Jackson, makes no bones about its bloody schemes.

The other day they had the nerve to spit on the Lincoln Day celebration by dragging together about as smelly a crew as this country has witnessed for a long time. Among them are fascists, Jew-haters, monarchists, landlords and busted-down stoop pigeons.

These gents—all living fine on handouts from the State Department and Project "X," the government's spy pork barrel—were kicked out of their soft jobs by the people of Lithuania, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary.

Naturally, they are dying to get back into their old rackets.

To do that, they are only too ready to help drag American troops over to Europe to help them "liberate" their old plantations, estates, and factories now owned by the people.

With Luce's boy Jackson pulling the wires, they issued a crude call for sabotage and violence against the peoples democracies—from within through hired spies and criminals, and from without with the use of American infantry.

They had the gall to say that their Storm Trooper battalions are "awaited from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the Iron Curtain into the heart of the Russian lands."

This is exactly the language used by the Nazis, by Rosenberg, Goebbels and the SS murder squads in the Ukraine, in the Warsaw massacre, etc.

This crew is preaching wholesale murder, new Lidice massacres. They are doing it with the approval and active encouragement of the State Department. They show their faces as aggressors to restore them their privileges. They want American blood.

## OUT OF CONTROL

—by Ellis



## Truman's Attack on The Maritime Workers

By John Williamson

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S Executive Order, better known as the National Emergency Proclamation, is the framework within which the employers and government hope to strangle and hog-tie the entire labor movement. This is being applied step by

step—first the wage freeze decrees, and then others to follow, that will undoubtedly try to take away the right to strike, extend the work week without overtime pay, and freeze workers in their jobs.

Only united labor action, irrespective of what union workers belong to and if necessary in opposition to labor who are cooperating with such anti-labor measures, will defeat these attacks upon American workers.

Unfortunately the entire labor movement did not understand the significance for them of an earlier Executive Order, issued last October 18, placing all shops and all waterfront facilities under what amounted to martial law regulations to be supervised by the U. S. Coast Guard. This was a signal and forerunner of what to expect for all workers and trade unions. In fact, the New York Times of October 19 said that the Executive Order could apply to two million workers in the metropolitan area.

Quickly thereafter, the Coast Guard issued regulations for screening all maritime and waterfront workers. This was to be achieved by the issuance of so-called "security cards." Such "security cards" could be denied to seamen and dock workers for a series of reasons, including anyone who was "affiliated" or "sympathetically associated" with any of the 177 organizations on the Attorney General's "subversive list."

This was "manna from heaven" for the ship owners and dock companies. Under the phony excuse of "Emergency," an actual "Declaration of War" was issued against the maritime-waterfront workers and the conditions they had achieved through years of struggle and organization.

While supposedly aimed at keeping spies and saboteurs off the waterfront, actually it is the militant unionists on ships and docks of all unions who are being screened out. These decrees have as another "target," to quote a N. Y. Times editorial, the militant West Coast unions, the ILWU and MCS. These Coast Guard measures will completely destroy the democratic rotary system of employment and the hiring hall.

IN AN EARLY letter to its

locals, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union correctly declared that Coast Guard enforcement of these regulations would mean:

"... we can forget about the hiring hall, job security, grievance machinery and no discrimination provisions of our contracts. We can practically forget about having an effective union functioning on the waterfront."

Even the reactionary-led AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, in its initial reaction, stated: "Alarming to labor leaders is that, under a strict interpretation of the Coast Guard's broad powers, a man with a reputation for being a union militant could be blackballed off his ship because his 'habits of life' show him to be a 'trouble maker' in the eyes of the Coast Guard... Patrolmen aboard ships in behalf of crew members could be forced off ships and be pressured into leaving disputes unsettled, solely on the order of the port captain."

To date, hundreds of seamen and longshoremen have been denied the right to a livelihood and are forced to look for employment in industries they are unacquainted with—not to speak of the effect of such exclusion in trying to get a new job. This blow has hit first those who have been known as fighters for the "beefs" of the workers. This union-busting blow has struck workers, irrespective of whether they are affiliated with Left or Right forces in these unions.

What has happened so far is a mere beginning. It is aimed at wiping out all the decisive gains won by the maritime workers over the last 15 years. It is aimed at intimidating any worker who dares to speak up on a union grievance. It is aimed at smashing the traditionally militant West Coast unions—the ILWU and Marine Cooks & Stewards—and after that of all maritime unions.

To further help the shipowners, President Truman has just signed another bill waiving enforcement of maritime laws governing marine inspection and navigation in "the interests of national defense." This gives the shipowners the green light to disregard all safety requirements,

to cut food allowances and other crew needs, including the manning scales.

To their everlasting discredit, the renegade National Maritime leaders, led by Curran, were the first to join not only in sponsoring these union-busting decrees but also, together with the Ryans of the Longshoremen, the Lundeborgs of the AFL Sailors Union, the Steinbergs of the American Radio Association, the Malones of the Marine Firemen, they have joined with the employers and the Coast Guard to enforce it.

Some of these union leaders go so far as to propose exclusion from their Union of anyone who is "screened" by the labor-hating Coast Guard. And Curran and Stone of the NMU choose precisely this moment to engage in raiding operations against the MCS. Let the members of the NMU never forget that such raiding operations can only end in the destruction of their own union as well and play into the hands of the shipowners.

After consistently opposing the Coast Guard union-busting attack under the guise of "security screening," the ILWU longshore caucus (an official and representative body elected from all longshore local unions in ILWU) recently adopted by a majority vote a resolution which declared it "recognizes that an adequate security program is necessary in order to protect the interests of our nation."

"They also amended their compliance decision by 'demanding the right of screened members to work on commercial jobs outside of closed areas' and also demanded 'guaranteed protection of all seniority rights as provided under our union constitution to members screened out... upon their return to the industry.' The same caucus decided to strike if the hiring hall was tampered with."

THIS ACTION of the ILWU, which is being ratified by a membership vote against the appeal of its President Harry Bridges to defeat it, is a step backward in the long militant history of this fighting union. (Continued on Page 10)





### SALUTE TO MAUD MALONE

WHEN WE WERE VERY young, at the turn of the century, a young American woman appeared on the streets of New York, in a strange attire. There were "sandwich men," poor old down-and-outers who trudged wearily, carrying signs advertising restaurants or clothing stores. But she was a young, well dressed "sandwich woman," wearing signs front and back, and she walked with quick, brisk steps up and down Broadway, Fifth Ave. and other main thoroughfares. Her signs were startling and caused people to stop, read and discuss. They said, "Votes for Women." She was Maud Malone, who died Wednesday at the age 78, the first militant suffragette in the United States. She antedated the Pankhursts of England by several years and was over a decade ahead of the militants of the Woman's Party who went to jail in Washington shortly before the National Suffrage was won in 1920.

Not only did she constitute herself a parade of one on the sidewalks of New York, but she went to political rallies, especially where main candidates—for President, Senator, Congress, Governor or Mayor appeared, and rose up in the audience, to their great embarrassment, to demand where they stood on Woman Suffrage. One newspaper account of a Cooper Union meeting commented that "Maud Malone appeared as usual, demanded 'Votes for Women,' as usual, and was thrown out—as usual." I recall that she argued with the early Socialists too, for their disinterested, even, antagonistic, attitude towards woman suffrage. Clara Zetkin carried on this battle at international gatherings until, with the aid of Lenin, woman suffrage as a political demand was finally adopted in 1910. Many who knew Maud Malone, this smiling willing librarian of the Daily Worker office who worked there for nearly five years, did not know of her early tempestuous history and her extraordinary contributions to the women's movement.

IT WAS NOT SURPRISING that Maud Malone should be a fearless champion of human rights. Her childhood was spent in a home where political rights were a holy cause. Her father, Dr. Edward Malone, courageously supported Dr. Edward McGlynn and acted as chairman for him at meetings, after he had been excommunicated by the Catholic Archbishop of New York for his political-labor activities in the Labor Party of that day. Her uncle, a priest, Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, was also an ardent supporter of Dr. McGlynn and in 1886 wrote a letter to the Pope in which he pointed out that the charges against Dr. McGlynn "as understood by the American people raised the question of the right of a citizen to utter freely and openly his views on American political questions—that civil liberty is trodden under foot in the person of Dr. McGlynn, if he is removed from his church." Both Dr. McGlynn and Father Malone opposed parochial schools and championed the public school system, an extremely radical position for them to take then.

I believe that I read somewhere that one of these elder Malones, probably her father, spoke at Cooper Union at a protest meeting for the Haymarket martyrs. It would not be surprising. This was the background of Maud Malone, pioneer fighter for women's suffrage at the turn of the century, who embarrassed the respectable professional middle class and rich women who led the suffrage movement at that date. She was being employed by the N. Y. Public Library, and led the librarians in the struggle for pensions, which they later won.

I had quite lost track of her during the years, especially because I was away from the East for a long period. When I returned I was delighted to meet her again—older, grayer, but with the same fighting spirit. By then, in the late 1930's, she was in the Communist Party.

IT WAS NATURAL for Maud Malone to be in the vanguard of the people's struggle, fighting hard for human rights, fearless of persecution or vilification. When she did not like something she said so, even in the Party, and I recall some of her sharp criticisms of Browder's revisionism, as it adversely affected our work among women and for their rights.

Many of us feel deep regrets and sorrow that the hurry and bustle of N. Y. City and the demands of some of our lives in particular, prevent us from maintaining our personal friendships and cherishing our comrades as they grow older—until suddenly it is too late. I feel that way about this unselfish, modest woman who made no demands on any one, because she knew and appreciated the importance of our work. But let us pause now to honor her, to salute her noble life and pledge to keep her memory green. The name of Maud Malone, Communist, should be placed high on the list of America's pioneer fighters for the full rights of women.

## AUTO UNIONISTS SPONSOR FOSTER BIRTHDAY FETE

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Chris Alston, chief steward at the Packard plant, has invited union men and women to attend a celebration here in honor of the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, to be held at 2705 Joy Rd., Saturday, Feb. 20, at 8 p.m.

Tickets for Saturday night's "Freedom Road" **HOOTENANNY** still available at: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave.; 44th St. Bookfair; Union Square Music Shop, 27 Union Sq. W.; Berliner's, 154-44th Ave.; People's Artists, 106 East 14th St., OR 7-4818

William McKie, prominent UAW-Ford unionist, is chairman of the trade union arrangements committee. Mr. Alston is secretary. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National committee of the Communist Party. Foster, national chairman of the American Communist Party has just published his latest book, *Outline Political History of Americas* which will be on sale at the celebration. Dancing, refreshments and food will also be on hand.

## G. D. H. Cole, British Socialist, Says He'd Be on China's Side

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Professor G. D. H. Cole, who recently resigned from the chairmanship of the Fabian Society in protest, it is believed, against the Labor Party's foreign policy, wrote in last week's issue of *New Statesman and Nation*: "If Great Britain gets drawn into a war on China by the Americans, I shall be on the side of China... and so, I believe, will be enough of my countrymen to make a deep rift in our national solidarity."

darity."

"Looking on the Korean war as a civil war," he explains in the same article, "I wanted the North to win. The government of South Korea appeared to me to be a hopeless, reactionary puppet affair, which had no chance of survival without American support, and I could not contemplate any solution of the Korean question that would involve permanent American intervention in the Asian continent."

## Cleveland Unionists Vote To Set Up Unity Committee

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Local union leaders, representing 6,000 workers in Cleveland shops, voted to set up a Cleveland Labor Unity Committee at a meeting here last week. The local union leaders attending the meeting are all members of national unions that were expelled by the CIO for "leftwing" policies.

The assembly voted to elect Edward Webb, a shop worker from United Electrical Workers Local 735, as permanent chairman of the committee. Herman Clott, field representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, was elected secretary.

In opening the meeting, Clott said, "that the purpose of setting up the new Cleveland Labor Unity Committee was not directed toward setting up any new labor federation in this country and Canada in opposition to CIO or AFL."

"We are seeking by this action to continue the militant, progressive policies that each of the ex-

pelled national unions pushed for when we originally took part in organizing the CIO itself," Clott said. "We haven't changed any since those early days of CIO, it is the official policies of CIO that have changed."

Edward Webb, on being elected chairman, stated, "shop workers in all shops have the same problems whether they be members of AFL, CIO or any of the independent union organizations. Right now GE's Charlie Wilson has slapped us with a wage freeze. Our union members want no part of any wage freeze whether it be from our own employers, government agencies or anyone else. This Labor Unity Committee will fight to repeal the wage freeze."

Hundreds of telegram forms were taken by the local union leaders for signatures of shop workers. The telegrams were ad-

ressed to Charles Wilson and demanded that the wage freeze be rescinded. That effective price controls be established and that no more taxes be levied on the wages of working people.

The LUC also voted to send wires to President Truman urging that the railroad owners be compelled to grant the 40-hour week to switchmen and other railroad workers who do not have this benefit in their contracts.

The Committee also voted to send telegrams to Gov. Battle of Virginia and President Truman and Supreme Court Justice Vinson protesting their refusal to intervene in the case of the executed "Martinsville 7." Several of those attending the meeting from UE Locals had ben to Richmond, Va. to join hundreds of others in asking a stay of execution for the seven.

## Terror

(Continued from Page 4)

Aubrey Crossman, attorney and CRC organizer, was violently assaulted in a Jackson hotel, and Steve Fischer, reporter for The Compass, was slugged when he appeared at the Jackson railroad depot.

It was in this atmosphere that Willie McGee was five times ordered killed.

While this lynch violence was rampaging against Willie McGee and all the Negro people, the state of Mississippi presented to the world another case, a case in contrast.

J. C. Bradford, a Brandon, Miss., white man, on June 17, 1950, shot Willie Palmer, a Negro worker, five times because Palmer "would not abide by segregation rules" at the Konx Class Co. Palmer miraculously recovered from his wounds sufficiently to walk, but will remain a cripple for life. When the case was called July 18, 1950, for a preliminary hearing, Justice of Peace E. L. Gray of Brandon dismissed the charges of the attempted homicide, and Bradford went free.

The day the white man Bradford was freed, the Jackson Daily News issued a front page editorial warning to men and women appealing for the life of the Negro Willie McGee.

"Jackson will be the finest place on earth for you to stay away from," screamed the Dixiecrat editorial.

But democratic men and women came to Jackson. They were threatened. They were assaulted. But the protest they lodged there in the State Capitol was heard around the world. Willie McGee was saved from the chair for the fourth time.

The voice of the people must be heard again. It must be heard in ever greater volume in the White House in Washington. The demand must rise in every city and town in the U. S. A.:

"Willie McGee Must Not Die!" (Tomorrow the concluding article: "Don't Let Him Die!")

## LEADER OF STORM TROOP RAID GETS 'DEFENSE' POST

GLENDALE, Cal., Feb. 13. — (FP).—Leader of American Legionnaires' storm trooper raid in 1947, leader of this city's civil defense organization in 1951—that was the success story of Stanley E. Lord, 1947 head of the local Legion's Americanism committee.

City Manager Charles Briley not only appointed Lord to the \$5,480-a-year job but defended him against immediate protests. Cist of the complaints was that Lord was unfit for the job because of his role in the 1947 raid on the home of retired fruit grower Hugh Hardyman of nearby LaCrescenta.

Hardyman was host to a small meeting of his area's Democratic Club Nov. 14, 1947, when 20 burly raiders broke into the house, shoved the speaker aside and announced they were giving the

audience 10 minutes to clear out.

The homegrown storm troopers sported American Legion caps, and it was Lord who admitted in a subsequent trial that the caps were his idea because "it was thought if we went up there without them we'd be just a bunch of hoodlums." He also said he thought the meeting was called by the Progressive Citizens of America.

Of the \$600 in fines levied against the group, \$250 was demanded of Lord on charges of disturbing the peace and hindering electors from assembling at a public meeting.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

"AFRICA—LAST STRONGHOLD OF IMPERIALISM" will be the theme of a lecture by Eslanda G. Robeson, W. A. Hutton and Frederick V. Field as part of our Negro History Week series. Jefferson School of Social Science, 577 Sixth Ave. Adm. 50c time 8:30 p.m.

### Coming

"COME AND GO WITH ME," to the Freedom Road Hootenanny and Dance—Sat. Feb. 17th 8:30 p.m. Penthouse, 13 Astor Place, featuring Laura Duncan, Charles Riley, Bob Claiborne, Louise Jeffers, Frank Lopez and many more. Tickets \$1 (advance), \$1.20 at door. See box ad.

AMERICAN PREMIERE of Hanns Eisler Peace Cantata, the National Anthem of German Democratic Republic and other peace songs at Annual Dance of German-American, Saturday, Feb. 17th, 8:30 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41st St., N. Y. C. Tickets \$1 in advance; \$1.25 at door, at German-American, 130 East 16th St., N. Y. C. 3 OR 4-4478.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker; 40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker. 5 words constitute a line. Minimum charge 3 lines. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DEADLINES: Daily Worker: Previous day at noon. For Monday's issue: Friday at 1 p.m. Weekend Worker: Previous day at 1 p.m.





# 4,000 Vow: 'No More Martinsvilles'

By Harry Raymond

(Continued from Page 1)

it under consideration. What we want is liberation."

David Livingston, president of Local 65, Distributive Workers: "We must hold a vigil at New York City Hall in protest against plans to murder Willie McGee. I invite you all to join my union in ringing Stuyvesant Town (the Metropolitan Jimcrow housing project) with a picket line."

Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers Union, presented four resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

- To request the sponsors of the meeting to continue as a committee for justice for Willie McGee, the Trenton 6 and all cases of frameup of Negro people.

- To call on all communities to form similar committees.

- To assemble a mass delegation of gigantic proportions of Negro and white people to demand full justice in the Derrick case and freedom of McGee.

- To consider the advisability and urgency of a national petition for full and equal rights of the Negro people. This petition is to be taken to the White House before March 20, the date set for McGee's execution.

Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the Trenton 6, received a tremendous ovation when she was introduced from the platform. Other speakers included the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, of the Bronx, and Kenneth Witlock, of the Labor Youth League.

Laura Duncan was accompanied by concert pianist Alan Booth in a number of songs. The Davis Singers from St. Mary's Temple sang one of their own specially arranged numbers.

By John Hudson Jones

(Continued from Page 1)

when he declared, "if we can get on trains and busses and go to Washington and Richmond, then we can get on the subway and go to City Hall and keep a vigil until the killers of Derrick are punished!"

And then from the angry Mrs. Mallard to the majestic wrath of Paul Robeson as he sang "No More Drivers Lash for Me." How he lashed the "Negro leaders who for a pat on the head sacrificed the Martinsville Seven." If a united Negro people and their leaders had gone to Washington and Richmond "the seven would not have died," he declared.

Robeson was cheered by the 4,000 when he reaffirmed his loyalty to the democratic traditions of his country. But, he said, "I will never be loyal to the men who executed the Martinsville Seven."

## Tenants

(Continued from Page 2)

American Labor Party delegations began to fill the Senate galleries.

As one side of the Senate chamber became filled, state troopers sought to block tenants from entering the adjacent gallery. A tenant called down to Lieut. Gov. Frank Moore, president of the Senate, in protest against this ban. "There are empty seats in the gallery," he shouted, "Why can't the tenants sit in them?" They were permitted to filter into the seats.

### OPENS FILIBUSTER

Majority leader Wicks, showing signs of nervousness at the mounting display of tenant might, then maneuvered to filibuster against scheduled resolutions by the Democratic Party and Republican-ALP Sen. William J. Bianchi rejecting the McGoldrick Plan. Wicks opened a 50-minute debate on a GOP-sponsored resolution memorializing Congress to censure the Federal Security Administration's handling of social welfare in the state.

The debate droned on and on while tenants waited impatiently for the rent discussion to begin. At one point, Bianchi sprang to the floor to demand "when are you going to end this filibuster against the rent fight of the people of New York?"

At 1:15 Wicks moved to suspend the session to enable Republican members of the finance committee to attend budget hearings taking place in the Assembly. A cry of protest arose from the gallery. Minority Leader Elmer F. Quinn, in a phony effort to keep up pretenses of opposition to the McGoldrick plan, urged that the Senate stay convened to take up the rent resolutions.

Then ensued a parliamentary debate on Senate rules and when it seemed that Lieut. Gov. Moore might uphold the Democratic point of order, Wicks moved to adjourn the session until tomorrow morning.

Since such a motion is not debatable and takes precedence over all other motions, the Senate supinely recessed, while tenants who had spent time, money and made sacrifices to attend the rent debate, besieged senators for explanations of the betrayal.

Marcantonio's appearance in the legislature—his first visit—aroused excited comment. The Labor Party leader angrily charged that "in order to avoid a record vote on the issue of rent control, the Republican majority leader willfully adjourned the session."

### AIDED BY DEMOS

He added that it was done with the "aid, connivance, and phony shadow-boxing of the Democratic leader, Sen. Quinn."

Marcantonio declared that such

"parliamentary shenanigans will not prevail. The people are not going to take the McGoldrick rent steal lying down. It is obvious—as this visit proves to me—that the real estate interests own both the Democratic and Republican leadership body and soul—and have an ironclad mortgage on the executive mansion."

Sol Salz, executive secretary of the Tenant Council, called the Senate action a "shameful disgraceful exhibition." Later at a big meeting in Kay's Hall held jointly by the Council and the United Labor Action Committee, trade unionists and spokesmen for Negro organizations blasted the bipartisan sell-out and called for continued offensives to beat the McGoldrick plan.

S. W. Gerson, legislative chairman of the New York Communist Party, who also attended the budget hearing, called the "quick-time adjournment" of the Senate before the rent gouge could be debated, "an eloquent testimonial of the old party legislators' fear of the people."

"They feared to discuss the issues before the thousands of rent payers who had gathered in Albany to fight for rent control and against discrimination," he said.

Trade union leaders who met with Wicks warned that the rent increases virtually forced "a rent strike by the people." Wick admitted he had not read the McGoldrick plan but had accepted the opinions of "experts." A Negro tenant delegate in the room then pointed out that the plan meant mass evictions of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Harlem and asked: "How can you, Senator Wicks, take the word of experts against such a calamity?"

The majority leader was nervous and embarrassed. He tried to stall for time but pressure by the delegation left him no loophole to evade the issue. Finally, Wicks admitted that the delegates "represent the people" and hoped his committee studying the measure might avoid the hardships the delegates said were certain to come if the bill passed.

Among the United Labor Committee representatives were Esther Letz, executive secretary; Sol Tischler, of the Furniture Workers; Ronna Thaler, of the Shoe Workers; Leon Straus, co-chairman of the committee and executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Board; Lawrence Kelley, of the American Communications Association; Moe Foner, of District 65; Louise Varo, of the Domestic Workers Union; James Peters, of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union; Isidore Kahn, of the Jewelry Workers; Sam Friedman, of the Furriers Joint Council; and Ruby Marcus, of the Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Workers Union.

## DuBois

(Continued from Page 2)

the attempt of the government to brand his peace activities as criminal.

### BATTLECRY OF 1903

Howard Selsam, director of the Jefferson School, in introducing Dr. DuBois, asked: "What is happening to our country when a great and good and lovable man like this can be termed a criminal?" Selsam quoted from a work by Dr. DuBois, published in 1903, in which the scholar declared against "racism" and "imperialism." Selsam swept his gaze across the room and reminded, "That was before most of us were born, and long before we could have known anything about Marxism. So that in honoring Dr. DuBois we are really honoring ourselves and our history, and we can see more plainly that in attacking Dr. DuBois, the government is attacking much more."

Benjamin J. Davis, the Communist leader, came to honor one "who has certainly influenced me." He termed the indictment of Dr. DuBois "a thrust at culture in a very real sense," and sarcastically compared "the culture of Truman, the letter writer" with the "culture of Dr. DuBois whose writings and books have influenced generations of white and Negro youth."

Davis humorously welcomed the guest of honor "into the great fraternity of the indicted." He turned serious immediately, however, and declared to the assemblage, "But we must not go further and allow him to enter the fraternity of the sentenced."

"If we had fought harder against the incarceration within the United States of Paul Robeson," Davis emphasized; "if we had brought more workers into the fight to save the Martinsville Seven—and if we had won—then we would not have had this indictment of Dr. DuBois. Now we must honor Dr. DuBois by honoring the cause for which he stands—by strengthening the fight for the rights of the Negro people. And we will have to fight for and win the dropping of this indictment by the Attorney General."

George Murphy, who acted as Dr. DuBois' campaign manager last year when he was a candidate for U. S. Senator, described the warm relationship that grew between them. "I do not consider Dr. DuBois a grandfather, nor a father at all now," he said. "To me, he is just and older brother."

A poem written for the occasion by Eva Merriam was read by her. In the poem, Dr. DuBois was termed "The tallest tree" for peace in the people's forest.

Doxey Wilkerson, Jefferson School faculty member, presented the guest of honor with a leather-bound desk set. He read the simple inscription embossed upon it: "WE WILL YET WIN A WORLD OF FREEDOM AND PEACE, AND THE WORK OF DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS WILL HAVE CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THAT VICTORY."

Dr. DuBois responded with a modesty that is bred by great confidence: "About all I can say is that I hope to live up the many good things that have been said about me here tonight."

## EAST HARLEM GOES OVER

(Continued from Page 1)

and the other two are in the Queens-Nassau area. The East Harlem area was an unknown quantity in the friendly competition among Manhattan groups for first to finish.

A week ago, it had only 65 percent of its goal achieved, while the Chelsea area had 345 out of 375 subs in, or 92 percent. One Lower East Side group, the Olgin Club of the Communist Party, had 193 out of 250 subs at the time, or 77 percent. The contest for first place was generally viewed as between these two groups.

### STEADY DRIVE

Throughout the drive, however, the East Harlemites have distinguished themselves by setting goals for the week and plugging for them until they got there. Thus, two weeks ago, they aimed at 40 for the week, and remained out until after midnight Sunday to come up with 42.

They decided last week they would fight for completion this week, and collected 70 subscriptions in order to get there.

Manhattanites generally gathered some 760 subs this past week to bring their total for the campaign thus far to 3800, or 54 percent of their goal of 7,000. They are the second county to go past the half-way mark. Brooklynites, with 4700 out of a goal of 5500, have 85 percent in and expect to go over the top this week. Queens-Nassau has 45 percent of its goal of 2000 in, while Bronx has 43 percent of its goal of 3500.

The Chelsea community in Manhattan, which had only 16 subs to go last night, is expected to hit its goal tonight. Three other Manhattan community groups are aiming to do the same thing before Sunday. They are Inwood, with 90 percent of its goal complete; the Olgin group with 88 percent of its goal in, and East Midtown, with 85 percent complete.

Manhattanites in various industrial groups are out to get 2500 out of the county's goal of 7000, and have thus far obtained slightly less than half, or 1200. Leading The Worker campaigners in the various industries are those in the distributive trades, with 471 subs out of a goal of 850, or 55 percent.

Fur workers, in competition with the distributive workers, have fallen behind in the race and have obtained thus far 261 out of 650 subs, or 38 percent. They are being edged out also by campaigners among the ladies' garment workers, who have 175 out of 400 subs in, or 43 percent.

Fur workers associated with the Joint Council have 187 in, out of 400; while those associated with the Joint Board have only 74 out of a 250 goal, or 30 percent.

## Frisco

(Continued from Page 2)

other proof that anyone who goes out of his way to fight for minority rights and peace in these days of war hysteria is opening himself to persecution and frameup. I see no justice in it at all."

Rev. G. Linwood Fauntleroy,

former president of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance of the East Bay and delegate to the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw:

"Since when was DuBois a foreign agent? I think his association with the educational movement in America and with the NAACP proves his loyalty beyond a doubt."

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We wish to express our deepest sympathy to  
**BERNIE, SHIRLEY and THEIR FAMILIES**  
on the loss of their MOTHER and COMRADE  
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Our deepest sympathy to  
**COMRADE MAX and HIS FAMILY**  
on the untimely death of his WIFE  
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# 'THE ERA OF MAO TZE-TUNG'

TIHUA, Feb. 13 (NCNA Special Correspondent).—A new and prosperous era, which the populace here refer to as the "Mao Tze-tung era," is fast changing the huge but sparsely populated area of Sinkiang, which comprises one-sixth part of China, and which embraces the great Gobi desert, the snow-covered Tianshan mountains, vast grasslands and gold and oilfields.

More than 20 to 30 percent more food is being produced than a year ago and trade with the Soviet Union is growing. The peasants, whose very lifeblood is land and water, had been suffering from an acute shortage of both. With the help of the government, virgin lands were opened up and loans in money and seeds were made to the peasants. Even with thousands of hectares opened up in the past year, however, there still remain over 800,000 hectares of arable virgin land. Feudal exploitation has also been considerably reduced.

Land-hungry and exploited peasants also suffered from a shortage of draught animals. The government and peasant associations which were formed shortly after liberation again came to their aid by organizing them into mutual aid teams. Draught animals and farm implements were pooled. In one district alone, south of the Tianshan mountain range, 150 such teams have been in operation. This system not only frees additional productive forces that would otherwise be unreleased, but it also prepares the conditions necessary for the introduction of improved farming methods.

Water for irrigation and for cattle has always been a serious problem in Sinkiang. The rainfall is slight, and most of the water comes from melted snow on the mountains and runs into the inland rivers. Water was a monopoly of the landlords and rural despots who built dams and water runways

in their own fields to siphon off most of it. The result was that the peasants had to buy water for farming and drinking purposes from the landlords. Many pitched battles were fought in the past over the distribution of water. Now this form of exploitation has been eliminated, and where the peasants still have to buy water the price is fixed by the government.

Last year also saw the beginning of a huge water conservancy project. The total length of thousands of irrigation canals and ditches newly built or repaired was 650 kilometers. In Kuldja, nearly 200,000 people took part in the work on 863 canals and ditches.

The Water Conservancy Bureau of Sinkiang has worked out plans for the construction of a number of dams to prevent water from being lost in the Gobi and similar deserts. Work on the Hungyen dam near Tihua is already underway, and a part which has been completed is functioning. The dam when completed will have a capacity of 500,000 cubic meters.

More water means more acreage and more food. In addition to watering the peasants' cultivated fields, it has also acted as an incentive to them to open up large tracts of virgin land. In southern Sinkiang about 20,000 hectares were opened up and brought under cultivation. Results have been amazing. In addition, the crops have been improved through the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and better seeds. There are now in cultivation wheat yielding over 2,000 kilogrammes per hectare, cotton which ripens in 110 days and watermelons weighing 26



MAO TZE-TUNG

kilograms. Some of the best water melons in the country come from Hami in southern Sinkiang, and people there took great pride in sending them as New Year presents to the Chinese people's volunteers fighting in Korea.

## INCREASED PRODUCTION

The effect of increased agricultural production is best illustrated by what has happened in Wuchia County, bordering the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kirghis. In pre-liberation times, Wuchia used to transport food from Kashgar, an area to the east, and people had to leave their homes to seek work

elsewhere. But last year the quantity of food brought in was cut down by as much as 80 percent, and more than 2,000 people returned to their homes in the country from other parts of the Province.

The endless plains and grasslands of Sinkiang are excellent cattle country, but the lot of the cattle breeders—mostly Kazakhs and Mongolians—was just as bad as that of the settled peasantry before liberation. Diseases were prevalent and took a great toll of both human and animal life. The suspension of trade with the Soviet Union, the most natural market, by the Kuomintang regime left the cattle country with little or no incentive for improvement and growth.

This situation has radically changed since liberation. Trade with the Soviet Union has been resumed. With a bigger market, prices of such products as hides, wool and lambs' skins, for instance, have been increased five times and

that of wool three times. Other government efforts to improve the life of the Sinkiang people last year included the improvement of various stock breeds. To combat diseases a laboratory producing serum and 10 veterinary centers have been established.

As the first year under the people's rule drew to an end, the results achieved during this short time were plainly visible in the better clothes now being worn. Peasants and cattle breeders who formerly went about in threadbare clothes have been able to buy new clothes for themselves and their families. New houses are beginning to take the place of the ramshackle ones, and industrial development is providing greater employment.

This is but the end of the first year of the new era. People who have so greatly improved their lot during this period will work with ever growing enthusiasm to still further enrich their lives during the coming year.

and Ryan, it is also of concern to the entire labor movement.

Especially in every port city, whether on the West or East coasts or on the Gulf, should the unions speak out and demonstratively protest these measures as harmful to the entire labor movement. In fact this Magnusson Act, with its consequent Coast Guard practice of virtual martial law, and driving out of the industry of all militant unionists, is of concern to all democratic-minded Americans. It is only another brick in the growing structure of fascization of American life—which is already threatened by such pro-fascist laws as the Taft-Hartely, Smith and McCarran Acts.

United labor action of all workers and local unions to defend the maritime workers and unions is on the order of the day.

Joined together, whether on ship or dock, the maritime workers who have long given inspiration and direction to all labor, are called upon to wage a new and bitter struggle, which will write a new page of labor history.

## Phila. Rally to Mark Foster's 70th Birthday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—A mass meeting under auspices of The Pennsylvania edition of the Worker during the first week in March will climax a series of events celebrating the 70th birthday anniversary of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

Prior to the big birthday rally, 70 smaller informal gatherings and meetings are scheduled at which Foster's new book, *Outline Political History of the Americas*, will be discussed. Advance sale of the book here is set at 1,000 copies.

"Foster's 70th birthday is no inner-party event," a spokesman for the Philadelphia Communist Party declared. "The broadest sections of the working class movement, of which Bill Foster has been the greatest mass leader of this half century, must have an intimate part in our celebrations."

## RADIO

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WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.  
WNYC — 830 kc. WLIE — 1190 kc.

### MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessey  
WCBS—This Is New York  
WJZ—Breakfast Club  
WNYC—Masterwork Hour  
9:15-WOR—Allyn Edwards  
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann  
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show  
WQXR—Piano Personalities  
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou  
WQXR—Composer's Varieties  
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers  
WOR—Henry Gladstone  
WJZ—My True Story  
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey  
WQXR—Morning Melodies  
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program  
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing  
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine  
10:45-WJZ—Victor H. Lindlahr  
11:00-WOR—News; Prescott Robinson  
WJZ—Modern Romances  
WQXR—News, Concert  
WNBC—Break the Bank  
WNYC—For the Ladies  
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test  
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch  
WJZ—Quick as a Flash  
WOR—Queen for a Day  
WCBS—Grand Slam—Quiz  
11:45-WCBS—Rosemary  
WNBC—Dave Garroway  
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

### AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook  
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks  
WJZ—Johnny Olsen Show  
WQXR—News, Luncheon Concert  
WNYC—Midday Symphony  
WCBS—Wendy Warren  
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny  
WOR—Kate Smith Sings  
12:25-WJZ—News  
12:30-WCBS—Eileen Trent  
WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's  
WJZ—Herb Sheldon  
WNBC—Mrs. Roosevelt  
12:45-WCBS—Our Gai Sunday  
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride  
WNYC—Famous Artists  
WCBS—Big Sister  
1:15-WNBC—News; Music  
WQXR—News; Music  
WCBS—Ma Perkins Sketch  
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone Sketch  
WOR—Hollywood Theatre  
WNBC—Answer Man  
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch  
WNBC—We Love and Learn  
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing  
WOR—Gloria Swanson Show  
WJZ—Ilka Chase Show  
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton  
WQXR—News; Footlight Favorites  
WNYC—Animals on Parade  
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason  
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire  
WCBS—Nora Drake Sketch  
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show  
WJZ—News  
WQXR—Alma Dettinger  
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Side  
WJZ—Frances Scully  
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful  
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood  
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show  
WCBS—Hilltop House  
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee  
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life  
WCBS—Winner Take All  
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young Sketch  
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb  
WCBS—House Party  
WOR—Tello-Test

3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness  
WJZ—Happy Felton  
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife  
WOR—Barbara Welles  
WCBS—Strike It Rich Quiz  
WJZ—Nancy Craig  
WQXR—Music  
WNYC—Music of the Theatre  
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas  
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones  
WJZ—Patt Barnes  
WOR—Dean Cameron Show  
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping  
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries  
WCBS—Galen Drake  
WQXR—Continental Melodies  
WJZ—Big Jon and Spacky  
5:15-WNBC—Fortia Faces Life  
WQXR—Record Review  
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill  
WOR—Clyde Beatty Show  
WJZ—Blackhawk  
WQXR—Cocktail Time  
5:45-WNBC—Front-Page Farrell  
5:55-WOR—Victor Borge  
EVENING  
6:00-WOR—Lyle Van  
WCBS—Allen Jackson  
WNBC—Kenneth Banghart  
WJZ—Sports  
WQXR—Music to Remember  
6:15-WCBS—You and the World  
WOR—On the Century  
WNBC—Answer Man  
WJZ—Dorian St. George  
6:30-WOR—News  
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire  
WCBS—Curt Massey Show  
WNBC—Wayne Howell Show  
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra  
WOR—Stan Lomax  
WCBS—Lowell Thomas  
7:00-WNBC—Symphonette  
WOR—News  
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill  
WNYC—Masterwork Hour  
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists  
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition  
7:15-WJZ—News  
WCBS—Jack Smith, Dinah Shore  
7:30-WNBC—News of the World  
WOR—Gabriel Heatter  
WCBS—Variety Show  
WJZ—Lone Ranger  
WQXR—Jacques Fray  
7:45-WOR—Kirkwood-Goodman Show  
WNBC—One Man's Family  
WCBS—News  
8:00-WOR—Hidden Truth  
WCBS—Mr. Chameleon  
WNBC—Halls of Ivy  
WQXR—News, Sir Thomas Bucham  
8:30-WNBC—Great Oldstersleeve  
WJZ—The Fat Man  
WNYC—Human Adventure  
WCBS—Dr. Christian  
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall  
9:00-WNBC—Groucho Marx  
WJZ—Rogue's Gallery  
WCBS—Harold Peary Drama  
WOR—2,000 Plus  
9:30-WNBC—Mr. District Attorney  
WCBS—Bing Crosby  
WJZ—Mr. President, Drama  
WOR—Family Theatre  
9:45-WQXR—Great Names  
10:00-WNBC—Big Story Sketch  
WOR—Frank Edwards  
WJZ—Lawrence Welk  
WCBS—Boxing, Ray Robinson and Jake LaMotta  
WQXR—Records  
10:15-WOR—A. L. Alexander  
10:30-WNBC—NBC Theatre  
WOR—Show Shop  
WJZ—News

## Truman Attack

(Continued from Page 7)

The reason for this step backward is the mistaken belief among many ILWU members and some leaders, that you can approve the Truman war program and still defend the union and the conditions of the workers.

Once the ILWU, in its meetings last year, mistakenly approved and pledged its readiness to cooperate in the phony "security" idea, it opened the door for everything that followed, up to the recent caucus decision. Many of these workers honestly believed they could prevent the "screening" from being used for blacklisting or contract evasion, but life will teach them a different but bitter lesson. The fight for peace is today the front line defense for the right of the trade unions and the conditions the workers have won through bitter years of struggle. Undoubtedly the ILWU members will soon recognize this in the course of their fight to defend the workers being screened, in defense of the hiring hall and of the very life of the union itself.

This attack on all maritime workers and unions, on both coasts, is not only the concern of these workers alone. While much more activity of the seamen and dockworkers themselves is needed against this union-smashing program and the collaboration in it of such leaders as Curran, Lundeborg



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# HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

## NEGRO PRESS SAYS: BOYCOTT BING CROSBY

BING CROSBY recently refused to permit Teddy Rhodes, the noted golfer, to take part in his annual golf tournament. Rhodes is a Negro. Crosby's annual tournament is a lily-white affair. A flood of protests against this white-chauvinist act spilled into the office of editors and columnists of Negro newspapers. Most of the letters urged a boycott of Crosby.

Now, the nationally known theatrical columnist Billy Rowe has taken a hand. Rowe, who received a tremendous mass of the protests, agrees with his readers that it is time to invoke the weapon of boycott against Crosby.

"Consider it started as of now," he wrote in his column in *Pittsburgh Courier* on Feb. 10. "It's up to him (Crosby) and his clan as to when it shall stop."



**THE WALL.** John Hersey's best-seller about the Jews of Warsaw and their monumental struggle against Hitler fascism, has been dropped from Selznick's 1951 schedule.

Reason given is that "financial backers see dim commercial possibilities in light of current world affairs." Behind that reason stands the dollar diplomat with a gun at your back. "Dim commercial possibilities in light of current world affairs." That can mean only one thing.

It means that Wall Street which is busy freeing and rearming the Hitler gang in preparation for war against the Socialist and People's Democracies, cannot afford to antagonize their new, anti-Semitic allies by financing films singing the praises of the anti-fascist Jewish people.

High finance sees that this is the time to shout the glories of a desert rat like Rommel, a coming 20th Century Fox film of immense "commercial possibilities in light of current world affairs."

But in the light of the Big Money's love feast with the Nazi generals, a film honoring the six million Jews butchered by the Hitlerites can only have "dim commercial possibilities."

It's enough to open the eyes of every American Jew and non-Jew.

**FOLLOWING** sneak previews of *Go For Broke*, MGM war film, Dore Schary, its producer, eliminated the entire sequence showing President Truman welcoming Hawaiian-American troops back from World War II. Schary said the sequence was deleted because it was "anticlimactic." But anyone who has observed audience reaction to Truman when he shows up in the newsreels, will tell you that the scenes were cut for entirely different reasons.

**A STATE DEPARTMENT** one-reeler titled simply, *General Eisenhower*, is on its way to England, France and Italy. We predict a rough time for this film in Paris and Milan.

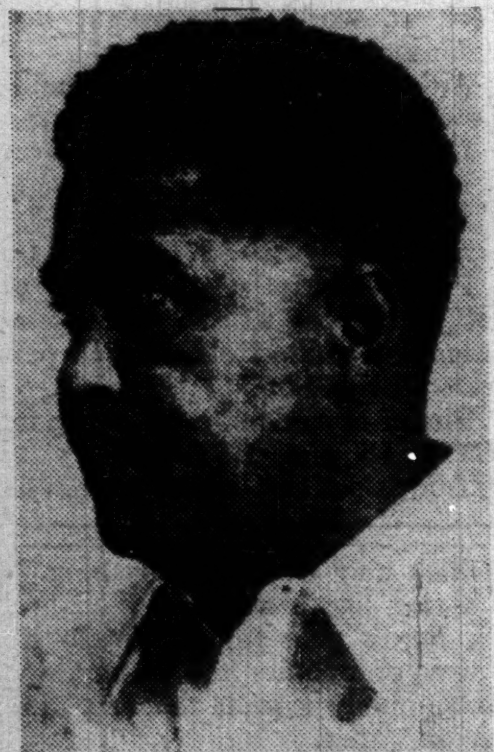
**A GOOD, GREAT AND SERIOUS THEME FOR TODAY:** "I'm positive that the life story of a stamp collector—as dull as that sounds—could be made into rich and thrilling screen fare if it were told in terms of its actionful incidents" (Burt Lancaster).

**WARRED WITH THE CHEAP, THE NASTY, THE TRIFLING:** Writing on the death of G. B. Shaw, *Cine-Technician*, a London film journal said: "The technicians will take heart from his long and brave life. He warred with the cheap, the nasty, the trifling; with the empty, vain trumperies of England's stage; and in this his example should encourage us all to serve the film with something of the same great purpose and creative effort. (Note this well Burt Lancaster!) Beneath the brilliant phrase and the provocative line was good and great and serious purpose. Shaw had much to teach us, and if we failed to listen and to learn, the sin is ours, not his."

## For Negro History Week



ALICE CHILDRESS



EARL JONES



FRANK SILVERA

In less than one year New Playwrights, Inc. under the direction of Barnard Rubin, has produced three new progressive plays dealing with the social scene in which Negro actors have played so-called "white" roles. These historic, unprecedented blows against jimmieism in the cultural front were the casting of Frank Silvera in Herb Tank's *Longitude 49*, Earl Jones in Howard Fast's *The Hammer* and Alice Childress in Rubin's *Candy Story* (opening Feb. 23). In addition, two of the three plays feature Negroes as prominent characters of the plot structures themselves.

## Exhibit Woodcuts, Lithographs Of Negro Liberation Struggle

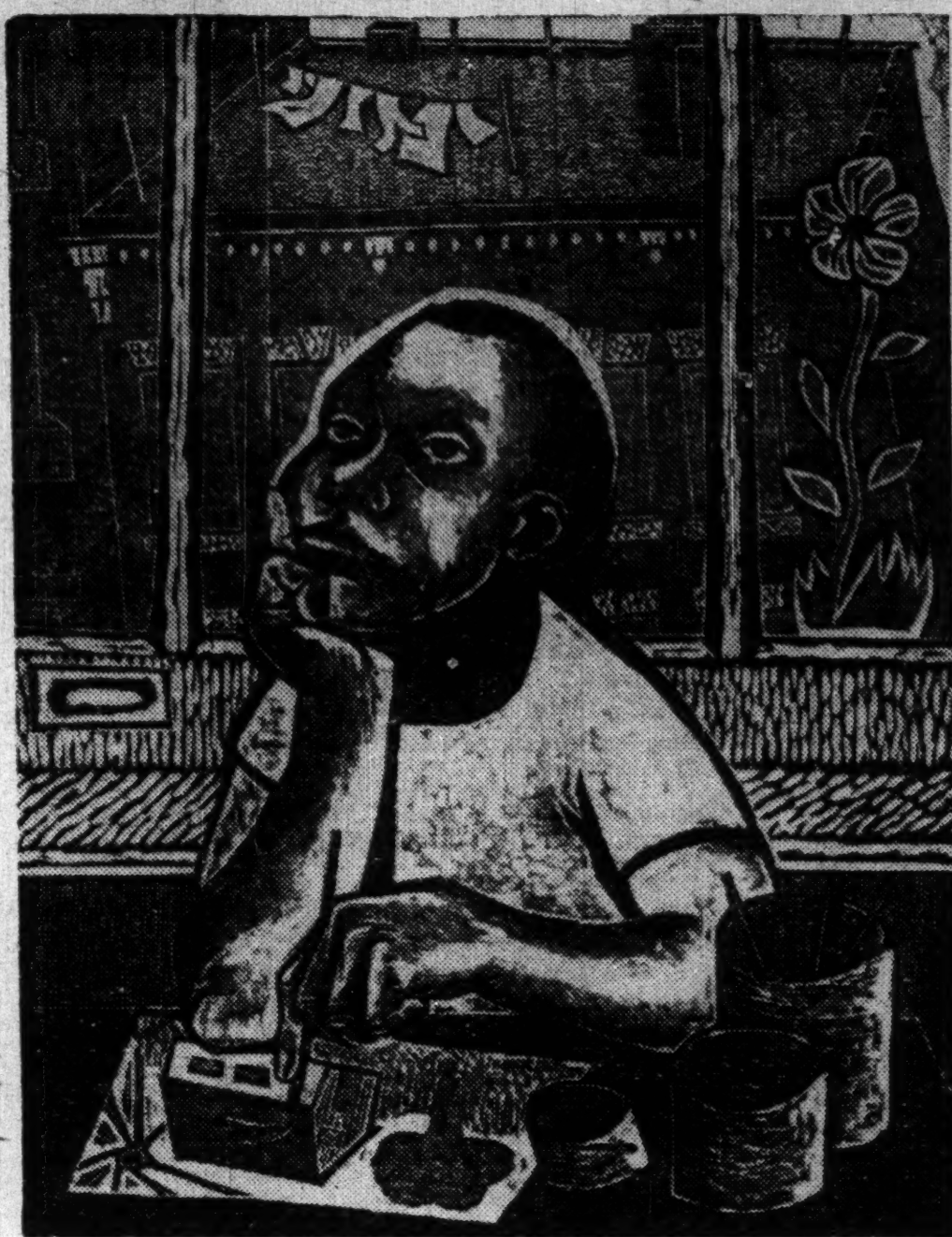
EXHIBITS of woodcuts and lithographs by members of the American Graphic Workshop are being shown at union halls, schools and churches throughout February, Negro History Month. The various exhibits, running from 15 to 21 prints, are concerned with Negro history.

The exhibit is divided roughly into two parts, the first centering around the life of Nat Turner and the anti-slavery struggles of the Negro people through the Civil War. This portion of the exhibit is being shown, among other places, at the People's Drama Theatre in conjunction with the production of the play, *Nat Turner*.

The other prints in the exhibit deal with the Negro people's struggle for liberation since the Civil War, and illustrate some of the outstanding civil rights cases, such as the *Trenton Six*, *Isaac Woodward* and others.

The American Graphic Workshop is the outstanding group of progressive artists working collectively in the U. S. today. Its exhibits for Negro History Month are being shown at Local 430, United Electrical Workers; Furriers Joint Council; the Jefferson School; Schomburg Library, and other schools, organizations and churches.

Among the artists represented in the exhibit are Louise Kruger, Al Kouzel, Marvin Glass, Dolores D'Inzillo, Walter Iler, Jerry Martin, Ellen Raskin, Stan Kaplan, Leona Pierce, Irv Rosenhouse and Stan Edelson.



LITHOGRAPH-AMERICAN GRAPHIC WORKSHOP.

## The Arsenal at Springfield

By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

(This poem, *The Arsenal at Springfield*, was originally published in *Graham's Magazine* in April, 1844. In the summer of 1843 Longfellow visited the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield, Mass. He was accompanied by his wife and by Charles Sumner, the Abolitionist leader. The following account is given by Samuel Longfellow, brother and biographer of the poet: "While Sumner was trying to impress an attendant that money spent on these weapons of war would be much better spent on a great library, Mrs. Longfellow compared the shining gun barrels covering the walls from floor to ceiling to a giant organ and suggested what mournful music death would wring from them." Mrs. Longfellow later recalled: "We grew quite war-like against war and I urged Henry to write a peace poem." It was written some months later. —Feature Editor.)

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,  
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;  
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing  
Startles the village with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,  
When the death-angel touches those swift keys!  
What loud lament and dismal Miserere  
Will mingle with their awful symphonies;

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,  
The cries of agony, the endless groan,  
Which through the ages that have gone before us,  
In long reverberations reach our own.

The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched asunder,  
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade;  
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,  
The diapason of the cannonade.

Is it, O man, with such discordant noises,  
With such accursed instruments as these,  
Thou drownest Nature's sweet and kindly voices,  
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need for arsenals nor forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!  
And every nation, that should lift again  
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead  
Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,  
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;  
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,  
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals  
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!  
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,  
The holy melodies of love arise.

Charles White, distinguished young Negro artist is now having his third one-man show at the ACA Gallery, 61 E. 57 St., N. Y.

"Extraordinary"—H.T. "Magnificent"—Times  
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## on the scoreboard by lester rodney

### The Roster Season Begins

THIS CRAZY WINTER, as snuffle bedevilled parents call it, came up spring yesterday, so what better time to write a baseball column, especially with CCNY's tourney comeback dismally short circuited by Fordham Monday night.

As a special bonus for Yankee fans who have complained of our Dodger partisanship all these years, we'll make our first baseball piece of 1951 on the inhabitants of the Stadium. Their neat little roster has arrived. It is forthrightly entitled "World Champions—Yankees—Roster and Itinerary, Spring Training, 1951."

It has a lot of interesting information about the players, but you can't buy it. How could sports writers continue to be such awe inspiring experts if any old fan could peek at this little brochure and then say:

"Burdette, Lou? Why anyone knows he's a pitcher, bats right, throws right, weighs 180, height 6-2, born Nov. 22, 1926, lives in Nitro, West Virginia, with Kansas City in 1950 pitched in 27 games, 139 innings, won 7, lost 7, had an earned run average of 4.79, with the Yanks pitched one complete inning in two games, won none, lost none, had an earned run average of 9.00."

But let's get at this roster scientifically. Training trip itinerary. Pitchers and catchers report to Phoenix, Arizona on Feb. 22, just eight days hence, and . . . WHAT WAS THAT EARNED RUN AVERAGE, NINE RUNS?

The Yanks are deserting their usual Florida quarters in a one year switcheroo with the Giants because Del Webb, one of the Yankee owners, is a big Arizona man and wants the folks out that way to get a look at the club. Another angle is the relative proximity of the Coast. Big crowds are expected, and will probably be forthcoming, at Frisco, Oakland, Sacramento, L. A. and such places for a look at the great DiMaggio, who left Fishermans Wharf for the other side of the country fifteen years ago.

THE ARIZONA LOCALE also sets up four games with the nearby Cleveland Indians, who train annually in Tucson. If they get that Arizona basketball referee to call balls and strikes they should have fun no end.

The roster reminds one that the Yanks may be the only team in either league whose coaching staff is heavily manned by ex-Yank players. Baseline coaches are Bill Dickey and Frank Crosetti. Dickey helped the willing and teachable Yogi Berra to develop into the best catcher in the league (second best to Campanella in baseball). Crosetti is one of those handy, baseball wise veterans who can impart his little playing knacks to youngsters and keep a winning atmosphere around the bench.

Jim Turner, a pitching star for Stengel with the Braves, is commander of the bullpen, co-consultant with Stengel and Dickey on all matters pertaining to the pitchers, and teacher of rookie hurlers. He gets a pretty free hand on the relief side. He has a theory that most relief pitchers warm up too long and hard and leave their best stuff in the bullpen, but he takes each pitcher as a separate personality. Tommy Henrich is the new coach. You would probably classify him offhand as batting and outfield mentor.

A look at the pitching names shows that solid pitching again—Raschi 21-8, Reynolds 16-12, Lopat 18-8 and Byrnes 15-9. However, Byrnes petered out toward the end just when everyone had finally proclaimed his long awaited maturing into greatness. There'll have to be a lot of work scraped out of relievers Ferrick, Ostrowski and Joe Page. The latter of course, is a key workman. The top fireman of modern times slipped down to a 3-7 record and a 5.07 earned run mark in '50. There's a lot of talk about his being great on alternate years, but that doesn't sound too scientific to base hopes on. And in case it's slipped anyone's attention, Mr. Page comes up 34 years of age this semester, and that good left arm has taken quite a beating.

Best record among the new pitchers who will be turned over to Turner belongs to one Ernie Nevel, a 27 year old right-hander out of Carmi, Illinois, who won 21 and lost 12 for the Beaumont team of the Texas League. However, the Texas League is not the American League.

THE AGE QUESTION comes up strongly in an examination of the infield and outfield. This is a ballclub with a lot of key parts on the well worn side . . . especially as compared to the likes of Cleveland, with a solid front of regulars in their twenties.

There's DiMaggio riding for that 37 year mark. He's been giving signs these last few years, the little fits and starts that mark the road down for all great athletes. But many a player would love to have a peak season like Joe's fits and starts of 1950 . . . with 122 rbis and 32 homers in a .301 average.

Little Phil Rizzuto will be hitting 33, but he seems to be getting better year by year and a decline had hardly be looked for in this direction.

DiMaggio, Bauer, Woodling and Mapes will carry the outfield load again. Not much help is likely from the other two aspirants, bonus beauty Jackie Jensen, who isn't ready, or Hank Workman, whose .267 average at Kansas City doesn't suggest big things.

The infield shapes up the same on the surface. But already gone is young Billy Martin, the Frisco kid who was due to emerge as a full blown star any moment. The little "In Service" box on the roster lists Martin, the phenomenal rookie pitcher Ed Ford, rookie pitcher Dave Madison and rookie outfielder Art Schult. Dr. Bobby Brown expects his call momentarily.

It sharply reminds one of the tragedy of promising young careers being cut off for no good reason—with everyone in the world wanting peace and a normal life—everyone but the big business and big brass boys in the Pentagon. Let's hope we can see Martin and Ford back in the Stadium in a world at peace before this season ends.

The departure of Martin and Brown throws the entire third base burden on Bill Johnson (.240), unless shortstop rookie Jim Brideweiser, who hit .310 and fielded brilliantly for Binghamton, can simultaneously make the big jump from Class A, and the big switch to the hot corner. Not likely.

First base remains the problem of old. Old is the word too. Brother Mize is listed as having turned 38 this January. It seems to me I distinctly remember him being 31 when the Cards let him go to the Giants in 1941, but we won't quibble. His residence

# WORKER Sports

New York, Wednesday, February 14, 1951

## Robinson 3-1 to Take Middle Crown Tonite

### RUMOR JAKE HAVING WEIGHT TROUBLE

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (UP).— Chairman Joe Triner of the Illinois State Athletic Commission announced today that if Ray Robinson wrests the middleweight crown from LaMotta tomorrow night, Ray's own welterweight title will be vacated "at the instant of victory."

## Can CCNY Still Make Invite?

CCNY's valiant second half comeback blew a fuse Monday night at the Armory when Fordham's vastly improved team, outplayed throughout, fought their way into a tie when the Beavers slackened too soon, and then earned a thrilling 63-61 victory.

It was City's sixth defeat. The feeling has been that the defending double champs would have to win 'em all after the disastrous first half to rate even one tourney invitation. However, a quick peek at the team records of last year's Invitation tourney reveals that the then defending champions, San Francisco, came in with six defeats on their record. So did Niagara and Syracuse. So it SHOULD BE unlikely that if City wins the rest of 'em it would be kept out with six defeats. Especially since only one of the six losses was a real licking. All the others were ding dong.

It looked like City had this one locked up and put away for a long while. They pulled away to a sizzling ten point lead near the end of the first half, finished the half with a 37-30 bulge. It looked like the old tourney team again with the speed, drive, rebounding and shotmaking of Roman, Warner, Layne and Roth producing a stamping of City feet on the wooden boards that made the old armory sound like an elevated train was running across the roof.

But Fordham, paced by 6-8 Carlson and a flock of able performers, fought its way into a lead two thirds of the way through the second half. Incidentally, the Rams have lost six and are coming strong when you're talking tourney potentials. With seven minutes to go, City made its last bid, sweeping from a 51-50 deficit to a 56-51 lead with five minutes left. Then they called time out and stopped driving. Maybe they were tired. They played in Chicago Saturday night. Anyhow Fordham grabbed the initiative brilliantly and never let go. With a tie game at two minutes, the Rams held the ball for one last shot. Great City defending under the burden of the fear to foul kept them from getting a good last second shot and it went into overtime.

Fordham got another two point lead with three minutes to go and fantastic as it seems, held the ball the rest of the way. Several times

City defenders deflected the ball in flight but another Fordham man always grabbed it and that's the way it ended.

City looked infinitely better than in its early season games. It ran into a tartar. To keep any tourney hopes alive they now MUST certainly beat Canisius tomorrow night at the Garden, Temple at Philly Saturday, then Lafayette, Manhattan and NYU at the Garden. Still can do. . .

LIU, ROARING ALONG with its second wind, romped over strong Murray State of Kentucky 90-67 in the bandbox home gym. White scored 34, Smith 17 and Felix 14. The Beemen have only Cincinnati as a tough game remaining and are IN the Invitation, where they are apt to go much further than last year. . . Seton Hall bounced back from its LIU lesson by wallping Villanova 71-54, with big Walt Dukes notching 25 points. It was defeat number three for the Philly team, which seems to be fading.

Out West, Indiana saved the situation for itself by downing tall Iowa at Iowa, 63-54. Illinois kept rolling over Ohio State 79-59. The payoff game between the two leaders is next Monday at Illinois. Winner meets Columbia in the first NCAA game here.

Tonight Columbia puts its all winning record on the line again against improved Yale.

### Facts, Figures On Tonite's Fite

Principals—World middleweight champion Jake LaMotta of New York vs. world welterweight Ray Robinson of New York.

Title at stake—LaMotta's middleweight crown.

Distance—15 rounds.

Place—Chicago Stadium.

Expected crowd—12,500.

Expected gate—\$175,000.

Purses—LaMotta, 41 percent of net gate, plus \$1,500 from television and radio; Robinson, 15 percent, plus \$1,500.

Time of main bout—9 p.m. (CST), 10 p.m. EST.

Television and radio—Columbia

is listed as De Leon Springs, Fla., which may explain everything.

All in all, it somehow doesn't sound like a wallowing championship roster. Don't forget it took Ford's nine straight to do it last year, and he's gone. But one way or another the latter day Yanks manage to win a lot of pennants nobody expects them to. So we'll have to see it on the field, not on paper.

They are slipping lately in one respect, a look at another portion of the magic little roster shows. In the last two seasons they won the pennants by margins of one and three games respectively. A glance back to some of the previous pennant winning margin shows the following: 9, 9½, 12, 13, 13½, 16, a couple of 17s, 19 and 19½. Remember?

They squeeze 'em out much closer of late, but when you come right down to it you can't get any higher than first place.

The "instant-change" policy governing the 15-round bout between the two world champions from New York at the Chicago Stadium will also dominate the weigh-in at 10 a.m. (CST) in the Stadium.

LaMotta will lose his crown immediately at noon if he weighs more than 160 pounds, the middleweight limit. If he scales more than 160 at 10 a.m. he will have two hours in which to try to pare down to the limit.

Triner emphasized that if LaMotta loses the title on the scales, Robinson would "immediately" be recognized as middleweight champion, and his own welterweight (147-pound) title would be vacated. Their 15-round bout would be staged as scheduled, but it would be a non-title scrap.

Triner wanted to make the Commission's "instant-change" policy clear to the boxing world for two reasons: (1) Robinson was favored at 3½ to 1 to beat LaMotta, and (2) LaMotta was reported to be having difficulties making the weight, despite his own expressions of confidence and his lay-off from sparring since Friday.

Robinson, 30, was favored partially because he had beaten the "Bronx Bull" in four of their previous five bouts—scraps staged before either became champion.

Moreover, 29-year-old Jake had been impressive in his two defenses since winning the middleweight crown from the late Marcel Cerdan at Detroit, June 16, 1949. He outpointed Tiberio Mitri of Italy last July and he saved his crown by knocking out Laurent Dauthuille of France with only 13 seconds remaining in the bout at Detroit last December.

Meanwhile Robinson has been campaigning in the United States and in Europe. His victims included Robert Villemain of France, whom he easily outpointed at Philadelphia and knocked out at Paris. That same Villemain had lost a very unpopular decision to LaMotta and had given LaMotta a thorough trouncing in a return bout.

Robinson now has the remarkable record of but one defeat and two draws in 123 professional fights. Bull-shouldered Jake has had 95 fights. He won 79, of which 28 ended in kayoes. He lost 14, one by a technical knockout to Billy Fox, and he was held to two draws.

However, Bronx Jake did tag Robinson with the lone defeat of his career. That happened in their second bout, at Detroit in February, 1943. Moreover, Jake had Ray on the floor three times in their five scraps; whereas Jake never has been floored by anyone.

### TALE OF TAPE

ROBINSON	AGE	LaMOTTA
30 Years	29 Years	
154 Lbs.	160 Lbs.	
5 ft. 11 in.	5 ft. 8 in.	
72½ in.	67 in.	
36½ in.	Chest (norm.)	42 in.
38 in.	Chest (exp.)	45 in.
28½ in.	WAIST	33 in.
19½ in.	THIGH	28 in.
13½ in.	CALF	13½ in.
11½ in.	BICEPS	13½ in.
10½ in.	FOREARM	12 in.
15 in.	NECK	16 in.